FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR ENVOY KEBLUSEK REVIEWS STATE OF MBFR TALKS

AU242020 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Dec 79 pp 1,7 AU

[Interview with Dr Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation to the MBFR negotiations, by Bedrich Zagar in Vienna--date not given]

[Text] Vienna--At the conclusion of the 19th round of the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe we asked Ambassador Dr. Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation to the negotiations, for an interview.

Question: Comrade Ambassador, what have this year's negotiations on reducing the strength of military units in central Europe yielded and how do you appraise the 19th round of those negotiations, which concluded last Thursday [13 December]?

Answer: It was a most difficult and complicated period. The socialist countries devoted primary attention to explanation of the basic conceptual questions of reducing and limiting armed forces and armaments in this extremely sensitive area, in which there are about 2 million soldiers concentrated and a considerable amount of most modern military technology. We strove to eliminate all and any doubts harbored by our partners about the substance of the three proposals submitted by the CSSR, the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union during the last 18 months. As you know, the proposals envisage a reduction of the risk of military confrontation and complementing political detente with detente in the military sphere, either through a substantial reduction of troops and military potential, or--as the first step--at least through halting the further increase of live military force in the area. By that I mean the "freezing" of the troop strength for the duration of the Vienna negotiations. That would undoubtedly consolidate mutual trust among the 19 participants in the Vienna negotiations.

Deplorably, the West has chosen the opposite tactic of outright procrastination, with the obvious intention to revise all that has already been achieved, by tenacious efforts, during the 6 years of Vienna negotiations. For instance, the West is narrowing down the object of negotiations itself by excluding the air forces from the reduction process; It is complicating the siutation by posing questions not directly connected with the negotiations, such as the question of so-called geographic factors, and by starting a discussion on the numerical strengths of the socialist countries' troops in central Europe. In that connection it must be said that the West has attributed a great increase to the socialist countries' troops, although it is generally known that those strengths have not increased during the last few years by even a single soldier. Judge for yourself: James Schlesinger, former U.S. secretary of defense, stated prior to the beginning of the Vienna negotiations in spring, 1973, that the numerical strengths of the Warsaw Pact countries' troops amounted to 730,000 soldiers. In July he raised his estimate to 850,000 and in November of the same year to 925,000. During the negotiations the West has "enriched" the estimate by a further 50,000 men; in other words, it had made us richer by a total of 250,000 soldiers. The intention is evident: To exert pressure on the socialist countries, to make them reduce their troops 3.5 times the NATO reduction. Of course that would substantially change the existing balance of military forces. That is why the socialist countries can never agree to it. It contradicts the principles agreed on--the principles of mutuality and equal security. Moreover, the West has not corrected its estimates of our troops even in those instances in which it was clear that it had incorrectly added the air force to the ground forces.

Question: Prior to the conclusion of the round last Thursday, the West submitted new proposals. Could you tell us to what extent these proposals contribute to drawing the two sides' positions closer to each other, and how the delegations of the socialist countries appraise them?

Answer: The socialist countries have not yet had time to acquaint themselves with the substance of the Western proposals in detail. Roughly they represent a simplfied form of reducing the number of ground troops only on the part of the USSR and the United States asymmetrically, according to the formula of 2.3 to 1--or, in other words, again to NATO's advantage.. The Western delegations absolutely ingore L.I. Brezhnev's speech on 6 October in Berlin, which announced the USSR's unilateral decision to withdraw a part of its troops from GDR territory, that is, from the area in question. The Western proposals exclude the reduction of air force and nuclear means. As to reduction of the strengths of troops and armaments on the part of the other direct participants in the Vienna negotiations, the Western proposals are adjourning the solution of the matter to another, unspecified phase.

Self-evidently, we will acquaint our governments with the new Western proposals: They will appraise them and adopt an official stand on them. The main criterion will be the extent to which the proposals satisfy the people's interest in solving the question of peace and security in Europe. We will also assess them from the viewpoint of the extent to which they help draw the positions of the two sides closer to each other, but the preliminary reading of the proposals shows that they do not contain elements that could push the negotiations forward; on the contrary, the West revises in them some of its former proposals submitted in 1975 and 1978, and also changes its stand on those questions which have already been approved. Even with maximum objectivity the Western proposals are no reply to our initiatives of 1978 and 1979.

Question: What, essentially, is preventing the Vienna negotiations from coming to an agreement?

Answer: The West is stating that the main reason is the dsipute about the data on the strengths of the Warsaw Pact troops in the reduction area. The West is substantiating its demands for an asymetrical reduction to its own benefit by also mentioning the geographic factor, namely, that the Soviet Union can quickly transfer further military units to central Europe whereas the United States must cope with a greater distance. But let us look more deeply into the matter: The West acutally forgets, or does not want to take into account, the fact that the geographic factor operates not only eastward, but also westward, northward, and southward. In Western Europe there exists a great concentration of NATO military forces. According to information supplied by the London Institute of Strategic Studies, the overall supremacy of NATO's military forces in Europe represents more than 150,000 men. There are more than 150 American military bases around the socialist countries' territories, and nuclear weapons are deployed on many of those bases. Apart from that, the United States has deployed troops in central Europe with a so-called double base, which means that the smaller part of a combat unit is in Europe, whereas its two other parts are prepared in the United States for immediate transfer to Europe for the support of their advance component. Furthermore, the West has strong nuclear potential in the Western countries at its disposal which is not included in the Soviet-American balance of strategic forces. Thus, if we are to speak of the geographic factor, the advantages lie on the side of the West. The socialist countries have never demanded unilateral advantages for themselves; they are proposing a reduction platform which respects the interests of both sides.

Question: What are the future prospects in Vienna?

Answer: The socialist countries have submitted a clearcut program of solving the sum total of questions pertaining to military detente in Europe in their latest proposal, which emerged from the Berlin meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact countries. Our ministers made an appraisal of the role to be played by the Vienna negotiations. We have also submitted a specific program. The last time we did that was in the comprehensive proposal of 8 June 1978, which we complemented on 30 November 1978 and on 28 June 1979. In working it out we proceeded not only from the inevitability of maintaining the security of socialist countries but we also took into account the opinions expressed by the Western partners. That is why our proposals have the character of a compromise. That is why we can quite justly demand that they become the basis for working out future agreements. I trust that the West will reassess its present approach, that it will seriously appraise our proposals and comply with the demands of the peoples of Europe that the Vienna negotiations achieve a positive result, thus contributing to the deepening of the atmosphere of peace on the continent.

CZECH NATIONAL FRONT CONDEMNS NATO PLANS

AU271424 Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Excerpt] CTK--At yesterday's [19 December] meeting, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic denounced the NATO Council decision on production and deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the territories of some West European countries as a threat to peace in Europe. All bodies and member organizations of the CSR National Front--in the sense of the peaceful foreign policy of the CSSR and of the countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union--will not relent in their efforts to achieve relaxation of military tension in Europe

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES DKP APPEAL ON EUROMISSILES

AU201335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Duesseldorf (ND)--At its fourth session on the weekend the DKP Executive launched an appeal to the FRG public which has been distributed since Monday morning in the large industrial centers, in front of colleges and in workers' residential areas. The text of the appeal is as follows:

A great danger for our country is looming on the horizon. The United States is building new nuclear missiles. NATO has decided to position most of these on our home ground against the Soviet Union. The Federal Government agreed to this in the NATO Council. It has put neighboring states under pressure. The CDU/CSU and Strauss welcome it.

The consequences are dangerous in several respects. Another round of the arms race begins--and we are to help finance it. The danger of war increases--and we are to bear the risk. The new nuclear missiles are "first-strike" weapons, offensive weapons. The inevitable counterstrike is being turned upon us. Detente is being torpedoed. The advantages of detente are being jeopardized for arms profits and the "forward" strategy, and a relapse into the cold war is taking shape.

It is a lie that NATO must arm "complementarily." The United States, the Bonn generals and the armament mafia are concerned about military superiority. It is a lie that the Soviet Union threatens us. With its offers of negotiations and its unilateral arms reducation the Soviet Union has provided an opportunity for finally starting disarmament. It is a lie that negotiations will now be easier. He who first decides on new nuclear weapons sabotages negotiations. He who wants to negotiate from a 'position of strength' is acting like a blackmailer.

With its approval of the new U.S. nuclear missiles the Federal Government has rejected a great opportunity for disarmament. The CDU/CSU, SPD and FDP are acting against our national interests. To them, Washington's wishes are more important than our security. The DKP appeals to all peace-loving people in the FRG: The NATO decision must not be implemented. No nuclear missiles in our country!

This is national policy! This serves our security. This serves peace! The dangerous NATO projects can be prevented if resistance to them strengthens, if all the peace-loving citizens act jointly. Just as the protest of many peoples warded off the murderous neutron bomb, so we also can keep the Pershing II and cruise missiles at bay! Here are the demands that are now important:

--U.S. medium-range missiles must not be stationed in the FRG. All the other nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from our territory!

--The FRG must immediately declare its readiness to participate in an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament!

--Cuts in arms appropriations!

This can be achieved. It is worthwhile to fight for this, from joint peace interests for joint action, for security and disarmament!

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CRITICIZES NATO'S MISSILE DECISION

AU280911 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Commentary by "R.I.": "What the Peoples' Struggle Now Aims At: Front Against the Realization of the NATO Decision"]

[Text] The NATO missile decision will go down in the annals of our era as a brutal verdict against the fundamental interests of the peoples of Europe. That is precisely why it cannot be the end of the struggle for military detente. The peoples do not yield to the diktat of the NATO strategists. They want a stronger peace. They want more security. They demand that political reason assert itself in international relations.

The NATO decision is a slap in the face of those needs. It has revealed even more clearly the aggressive nature of the imperialist military bloc. NATO has thus turned down the disarmament offer by Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin initiative. Instead, it has decided in favor of an immense qualitative and quantative weapons push in the form of the new Pershing II nuclear missiles. He who does something like that demonstrates that he does not want parity and equal security but preponderance. He aims at blackmailing the other side with military superiority. [paragraph continues]

He who acts in this manner is bound to cut the ground from under negotiations on reduction of medium-range missiles. That is the situation at present. Naturally it has not changed a bit the needs, interests, or motives and their justification which induced the peoples to resistance and protest even before the Nato decision. On the contrary, now that the risks for peace have become greater, it is more urgent than ever before to wage the struggle for disarmament, against the arms race and for complementing political detente by military detente.

The effect of the actions, which took place prior to 12 December in many countries of our continent for warding off the NATO plans, have confirmed that. They have not failed to make due impression upon the governments and parliaments of West European countries. It is incontestable that the NATO block is showing cracks which were temporarily patched over at NATO headquarters. Never before has Washington been compelled to employ so much effort and pressure to keep its junior partners in line in pursuing its anarchronistic world rule doctrine. Bonn's support, as is known, played a decisive role in bringing about the decision.

The only alternative to fanning the weapons race is shown by the construction attitude of the socialist countries. This alternative shows what would be possible and feasible. Thus it provides further justification for the struggle of the peoples. The disarmament package tabled by Leonid Brezhnev "continues to have great topicality in essence," Erich Honecker stressed at the 11th Central Committee meeting, and the vote for peace by more than 13.1 million GDR citizens has lost nothing of its validity. The course of our party, as was stressed at the plenum, is unwaveringly committed to it.

True, with the NATO decision the chance for a decisive turn toward detente has been wasted. The countries of socialism are compelled to take measures on their part so that no change in the present weapons balance in favor of imperialism occurs. That is now actually the most important thing that must be done for peace, for it will provide the necessary cooling off for the NATO hotheads possessed by a mania for aggression. At any rate, we shall not allow anyone to blackmail us with missiles. Our fundamental readiness to safeguard and develop what has been achieved by Helsinki remains. The peoples can rely on it. This readiness and the peace initiatives of socialism will be crowned with success all the sooner, the more the peoples themselves vigorously manifest their will.

The direction is clear: The World Peace Council has issued an appeal from Helsinki to make 1980 the year of mass movements against implementation of the NATO decisions. The assessment by the FRG working people, who feel betrayed and sold out by the SPD's missile party congress, has been expressed by the Committee for Peace and Disarmament in the FRG. In an appeal it stresses that behind the NATO decision there is not a policy of security but a strategy of suicide. That is why the NATO decisions "must not be implemented. The nuclear missiles must not be deployed in Western Europe."

GDR, FRENCH TU DELEGATIONS ISSUE MISSILE DECLARATION

LD192104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1922 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Delegations of the FDGB and the French General Labor Confederation [CGT] discussed in Berlin on Wednesday questions relating to the decision taken by the NATO Council meeting to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads.

The delegations were led by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch and CGT General Secretary Georges Seguy. A joint declaration by the FDGB and CGT on peace and disarmament was unanimously approved. The declaration proceeds from the fighting agreement between the FDGB and CGT for the defense of peace signed nearly 30 years ago which put the seal on the peace-loving and revolutionary traditions of the German and French working class after World War II. The document demands that the oath made then is today of burning topicality. Fresh dangers have arisen for Europe through NATO's disastrous decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

The declaration emphasizes that this grave decision threatens the life and the existance of the peoples; that what has been achieved on the road of detente is being threatened; and with it, a new round of the arms race, desired by the military-industrial complex, is inaugurated. The stepped-up arms race is a decisive cause of the crises and inflation in the capitalist world. Attacks on social achievements as well as against democratic and trade union rights and freedoms are on the increase.

The declaration continues that the threatening development is being accompanied by a campaign of slander against the socialist countries and by a wave of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. "The lie about the threat from the East is again being flogged in order to divert attention from the striving for maximum profits, the yearning for conquest and capitalist weaknesses." In the face of this situation the trade unions in both countries want to do everything in order to check the threatening danger. In conclusion the declaration directs an appeal to the working people of both countries and to the trade unions of the whole continent to wage the struggle for peace and disarmament through united actions, true to the antifasist and antimilitarist traditions of the European trade union movement.

HUNGARIAN PEACE COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON MISSILES

LD201010 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 19 (MTI)--The Disarmament Committee of the Hungarian National Peace Council held a meeting in Budapest on Wednesday and took a stand on NATO's decision about the deployment of missiles. The statement underlines among other things:

"NATO's resolution taken about the new nuclear armament plan fills the Hungarian peace-loving public with concern. With this decision the North Atlantic Treaty Organization made a step which is a starting point in Europe of a new stage of nuclear armament threatening with serious dangers. The realization of the plan would upset the current balance of military forces on the continent and, by increasing the opposition, it might endanger of achievement attained so far in detente and in strengthening security in Europe."

"The security of Europe can be consolidated only by talks on arms limitation and disarmament conducted on the basis of the current state of balance and of the principle of equal security and by reducing the opposing military forces and armaments." The Warsaw Treaty member states have recently put forward a number of concrete, realistic proposals observing the security interests of the other side, too. Among other things they urged for the convocation of an All-European conference in the interest of military detente and disarmament in Europe. They emphasize that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held next year in Madrid can be a forum to make a step forward, says the statement of the Disarmament Committee of the National Peace Council.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION HELD IN TIRANA

Session Opening

AU241830 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 24 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Third Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings today at 1700. In addition to deputies, distinguished workers from various enterprises and institutions, servicemen, youths and other guests are attending the proceedings. Those present in the hall applauded the arrival of Comrade Enver Hosha, party Central Committee first secretary; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Kadri Hasbiu, Rita Marko, Haki Toska and Pali Miska; and Myslim Peza and Shefqet Peci, deputy chairmen of the People's Assembly Presidium.

When the majority of deputies were present, Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly, declared the Third Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly open.

A proposal was made to observe 1 minute of silence in honor of the memory of Comrades Hysni Kapo and Sulejman Gallai. The deputies and the guests observed 1 minute of silence in their honor.

Comrade Simon Stefani then proposed the following agenda:

Approval of the draft law on people's councils; approval of the draft law on penal procedure of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; approval of the draft law on administrative violations; approval of the draft law on fishing economy; and approval of decrees issued by the People's Assembly Presidium.

Following unanimous approval of the agenda, the session dealt with the first item on the agenda. On behalf of the People's Assembly Presidium, Deputy Shefqet Peci delivered a report on the draft law on people's councils.

Deputy Liri Gioliku delivered a report on behalf of the Juridical Commission.

Following the introduction of the two reports, discussions began on the draft law on people's councils. Ibrahim Gjevori, Deputy from Elbasan District, was the first speaker. Also taking part in the discussions were Nazmije Poga, deputy from Kukes District, and Dhimiter Brisku, deputy from Berat District.

The proceedings of the Third Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly are continuing.

25 December Proceedings

AU251950 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 25 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Third Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania continued its proceedings today at 0900. The morning session began with an examination of the second point on the agenda: the approval of the draft law on the penal procedure of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly, gave the rostrum to Comrade Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who presented the draft law on the penal procedure of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

Then, on behalf of the Juridical Commission, Deputy Rexhep Kolli presented the commission's report. A discussion on the draft law of the penal procedure followed. The rostrum was taken in turn by Deputy Thanas Vaso from Sarande District; Deputy Eleni Selenica from Korce District; Deputy Hajrulla Muhametaj from Permet District; Deputy Petrit Hakani from Elbasan District; and Deputy Zef Loka from Mirdite District.

A 20-minute recess followed the debate. After the recess, the deputies applauded the arrival of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the party and the people.

Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly, then proposed that the draft law on the penal procedure be approved in principle, article by article and in its entirety. The draft law on the penal procedure of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was approved unanimously.

The second sitting of the Third Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly was thus closed. The third sitting opened at 1700.

Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly, opened the sitting for examination of the third item on the agenda: the draft law on administrative violations.

Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented the draft law on behalf of the council, while deputy Drita Prence delivered a report on behalf of the Juridical Commission. The draft law on administrative infractions was approved unanimously by the deputies.

The People's Assembly then moved on to the fourth item on the agenda: the draft law on the fishing economy. The draft law was presented on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Kristaq Dollaku, minister of the light and food industry.

The proceedings are continuing.

Session Concludes

AU252030 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 25 December carries a 15-minute report on the 25 December proceedings of the third session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The report notes that in addition to Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, the following attended the proceedings: Mehmet Shehu, Haxhi Lleshi, Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Manush Myftiu, Hekuran Isai, Spiro Koleka, Kadri Hasbiu, Rita Marko, Pali Miska, Qirjako Mihali, Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri and Shefqet Peci.

The report adds that after unanimously passing the draft on the fishing economy, the afternoon proceedings dealt with the last point on the agenda--the approval of the decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly between sessions. The proceedings were addressed by Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, who reported on behalf of the Presidium. The report adds that one of the decrees examined pertained to the appointment of Muho Asllani as minister attached to the Council of Ministers.

The Third Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly was subsequently declared closed by Simon Stefani.

USSR PETROLEUM REFINING MINISTER VISITS PLEVEN OIL PLANT

AU272121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 27 Dec 79 AU

[Text] On 27 December at the Pleven petroleum-chemical plant No 2 new installations were commissioned. They are the result of the friendship with the USSR and the GDR.

The meeting that was organized on that occasion was attended by Comrade Peko Takov; Viktor Fedorov, USSR minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry; Penko Gerganov, BCP Pleven Okrug Committee first secretary; workers and citizens.

Atanas Atanasov, director of the plant, discussed the construction of the new installations.

The Pleven petroleum workers and constructors were festively greeted by Viktor Fedorov. Comrade Peko Takov read a decree of the State Council awarding 30 specialists and workers. He cut the tricolor ribbon and commissioned the installations.

PAPER CRITICIZES PRC'S TERRITORIAL ASPIRATIONS TOWARDS MONGOLIA

AU200920 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU

["Why Does Beijing Need Genghis Khan"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 20 (BTA)--Under the above headline RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an article on the "reinstatement" campaign of Genghis Khan launched of late by the Chinese mass media. The author Zakhari Zakhariev notes that China's unconcealed appetites for foreign territories are here in question.

"When Beijing trumpets that Genghis Khan is a representative of a Chinese national minority, this is not only a distortion of the historic truth about the Mongolian state but a 'substantiation' of their territorial claims towards the Mongolian People's Republic", states he.

Tracing the history of the Chinese aspirations for Mongolia, the author points out that even before the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic Mao Zedong declared himself his intention to swallow up Mongolia.

The present moves of the Beijing propaganda are assessed in the article as "unconcealed nationalism and purposeful distortion of history to the taste of greater-state ambitions".

The author analyzes some Chinese publications stressing that glorification of Genghis Khan is far from being exhausted with the task of justifying China's ambitions to swallow up the Mongolian People's Republic. "The preaching of a philosophy justifying the wiping out of scores of states and millions of people in the name of propagating an alien and rather doubtful civilization in our century is, to put it in the mildest terms, an encouragement of a future aggression", writes Mr Zakhariev. He maintains that the wave of glorification of the medieval conqueror may turn out as a prelude to new greater-state outrages of the type of the war against Vietnam.

ZAREV ON DEVELOPMENT PLAN, CURRENT PROJECTED ECONOMIC INCREASES

AU221610 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Report read by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; on the draft plan of Bulgaria's socioeconomic development in 1980 and 1981, at the 12th session of the Seventh National Assembly on 18 December 1979 in Sofia]

[Text] Comrade National Assembly deputies, the Council of Ministers submits the draft plan on the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1980 and 1981 for your discussion. The plan for the forthcoming two years is of particular importance as a peculiar link and element of transition between the seventh and eighth 5-year plan periods, which are important stages in the BCP program on a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

A guiding principle in working out the draft plan was represented by the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The draft plan has been worked out in conformity with the decisions adopted by the national party conference, by the BCP Central Committee July Plenum on strategic trends in technical progress as well as in conformity with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's tenets on the decisive role of technical progress in all sectors of life, on the perfection of socialist labor organization and on the planned leadership of the economy, on implementation of the principles of economic approach in all branches and activities of the national economy.

On the basis of the new planning technology, efforts in preparing the draft project were concentrated, above all, on further implementation of the strategic task assigned by the party on increasing efficiency and quality in all spheres of social life. Particular attention was devoted to implementation of the decisions adopted by the national party conference on the conservation of raw materials, fuels and energy and on better utilization of production capacities, on the efficient use of labor resources and on improving the currency balance.

In compiling the draft plan efforts were devoted to creation of preliminary conditions and prerequisites for accelerated implementation of scientific-technical achievements in practical experience as the main factor of improving quality and effectiveness. Considerable work was accomplished in connection with linking the tasks of scientific-technical progress with the other sections of the plan.

Great efforts were devoted to creating a well-balanced basis for the draft plan, taking into consideration the conditions and prerequisites, insuring necessary resources and the opportunity of marketing the goods produced. In view of increasing the effectiveness of economic activities the balance between needs and available resources is being implemented on the basis of progressive technical-economic norms and rules, which have been updated in accordance with advanced achievements in our country and in other countries and which can be considered advanced in that respect.

In the process of compiling the draft plan, particular attention was devoted to uncovering opportunities and to the creation of prerequisites for further improvement in the structure of social production, for increasing and intensifying the participation of our country in socialist economic integration and for developing foreign economic relations, as well as for a better utilization of the production basis that has been created, and on that basis, for increasing effectiveness and quality, for insuring dynamic economic development and for the constant improvement of the people's material prosperity and cultural standards.

In working out the draft plan the expected fulfillment of this year's plan was also taken into account.

The Most Important Results of the 1979 Plan Fulfillment

The consistent work accomplished by the party in mobilizing the working people has insured remarkable new successes in the country's socioeconomic development. In the decisively important branches of the national economy the initiative and creative spirit of the working people in implementing party decisions in practical life received a new impetus. Particularly significant successes were achieved in improving the quality and efficiency of work.

The growth of our national income, which in 1979 has increased by approximately 7.2 percent as compared to 1978, is a general expression of our economy's dynamic development and of the increase in the effectiveness of our economy. A further increase of social labor productivity was insured, which is expected to increase by 6.6 percent.

In implementing the decisions of the national party conference the material consumption factor of our production has been considerably reduced. This year we expect to diminish material expenditures from 1 leva to 42 stotinki on the basis of a 100 leva worth of production. That represents a relative saving amounting to approximately 550 million leva. The growth of labor productivity and the reduction of the material consumption character of production insured a higher profitability of production.

This year--in 1979--further development of the branches and national economic activities continued. The industrial production volume is expected to increase by 6.6 percent. Progressive structural changes also occurred in industrial production, with priority on the development of those branches which represent technical progress. The chemical industry is developing at a high rate of speed--by 9.0 percent, power supply--by 8.3 percent, and so forth.

This year the volume of agricultural production is expected to increase by 7 percent, while more plant products, as well as more animal husbandry products are expected.

The material-technical basis of our country has expanded. In 1979 approximately 6 billion leva of capital investment will have been spent. The share of uncommissioned building projects, as compared to the total volume of capital investments, remains the same as in 1978 because of the untimely commissioning of a number of basic projects.

The process of perfecting the territorial structure of production continued. The conurbation system has been further developed.

In 1979 our country's foreign economic relations have greatly developed and the participation of our country in socialist economic integration and our comprehensive drawing closer together with the Soviet Union have been intensified. As a result of effective measures promoted by our party and by economic and state organs, we expect favorable implementation of the foreign trade exchange plan. As compared to 1978 the total exchange of goods for 1979 is expected to increase by more than 10 percent.

In 1979 too, in accordance with general economic development, our people's living standard has further improved. The real income of the population is expected to increase by 2.1 percent and social consumption funds are expected to increase by 4 percent. The consumption of a number of basic foodstuffs and other goods is increasing.

In the housing construction sector we expect 71,300 housing units to be commissioned. Children's establishments are being expanded. The expansion of the health protection network continues and the material base of culture and education are developing.

The successes achieved in implementation of the 1979 plan could have been even greater, if in accordance with the envisaged schedules, all new production funds were commissioned, if all scientific-technical progress tasks were implemented on time and if production and technological discipline would be strictly observed in all places. Inflation processes and situations of crisis in the capitalist economy exerted a negative influence upon implementation of the plan.

Basic Trends in the Country's Socioeconomic Development in 1980 and 1981

On the basis of the accelerated introduction of scientific-technical progress and on the basis of implementation of socialist labor organization, the 1980 and 1981 draft plan envisages the further implementation of the strategic task of increasing effectiveness and quality and insure a dynamic economic development. All that is expressed mainly in the growth of the people's national income and in the increase of social labor productivity.

The draft plan envisages a further ascending development of the country at more quiet, but also more stable rates of speed. Compared with the expected implementation of the 1979 plan, national income will increase by 5.7 percent in 1980 and by 5.5 percent in 1981. It is a very essential fact that national income is increasing at higher rates of speed than the social product, which confirms the party line for intensive economic development.

The increase in national income will be achieved on the basis of an average of 26-27 percent accumulations within the forthcoming two years. The structure of accumulations is being improved by increasing the share destined for developing the basic production funds.

Social labor productivity, measured on the basis of per capita national income will increase by 5.4 percent in 1980 and by 5.2 percent in 1981. That will insure almost the entire increase of the national income during the forthcoming two years. The increase of social labor productivity will be insured through better utilization of the three production process elements along with the consistent application of the principles of economic approach in the national economy.

The growth of labor productivity, the reduction of material consumption in production, and more efficient use of production funds--all those things will contribute to increase the profitability of production. It creates prerequisites for fuller application of the new economic mechanism, for implementing the self-support of economic organizations, and for creating the necessary volume of funds envisaged by the specific norms of management in the respective branches and activities.

Scientific-Technical Progress and Investments

In conformity with the decisions of the national party conference and with the BCP Central Committee July 1978 Plenum, the draft plan for 1980 and 1981 has been worked out on the basis of an accelerated introduction of scientific-technical achievements in practical experience. Measures have been envisaged for further raising the technical production level, for improving the quality of production and for more effective use of material, labor, financial and currency resources.

The draft project creates prerequisites for accelerated introduction of new and improved goods, such as tape-recorded data storing equipment at faster speed, electronic calculators, minicomputers, new systems of telecommunications equipment for data processing, various types of new lathes, robots, transpositioning devices, d.c. electric motors, freight trucks operated by diesel motors, hydro-dynamic gears for cars with internal combustion engines, hydro-motors, production of polystyrene laminates, new types of lubricants, production of low pressure produced polyethylene sheets (of paper type), and others.

During the forthcoming two years the application of new technological methods in production will be improved; the introduction of technological methods for processing steel outside the high furnaces, for the output and enrichment of copper ore, for the application of new and improvement of old technological methods in ammonia production and for the intensification of benzol production on the basis of the Pirotol process is being envisaged. New technological processes for improving the quality of foodstuffs will also be applied. In the construction sector technological methods for assembling elements in large blocks will be introduced. In the agricultural sector a large-scale application of new technological methods for increasing yields in plant growing and for improving the effect of fodder processing as well as for improving the feeding of animals are envisaged.

On the basis of accelerated introduction of new and improved goods, the process of innovation of production will be intensified. The structure of production will be improved with a view to its prompt reaction to changing conditions on the domestic and international markets.

Industrial production will increase by 6.3 percent in 1980 and by 6.1 percent in 1981. Industrial branches will develop at accelerated rates of speed and they will furnish to national economy new technical means; they will also insure basic energy and raw material resources for our country. The share of the machinebuilding industry, metallurgy and energy in the total volume of industrial production will increase from 52.5 percent in 1979 to 53.7 percent in 1980 and to 54.6 percent in 1981.

The volume of machinebuilding production will increase by 10 percent in 1980 and by 10.5 percent in 1981. The process of improving internal-branch structure in the machinebuilding sector is expected to continue. The heavy investment machinebuilding industry will increase at accelerated rates of speed and the production of electronic calculators and of organizational technology, of robotics, instrument building, automation means and others will increase at high rates of speed. In order to insure fully equipping of production in that sector, the output of building elements for the electronics industry, hydraulics and the metal ceramic industry is speedily increasing. The production of systems of machines, technological conveyor belts and other ready-made goods will increase considerably. Particular attention has been devoted to directing resources and efforts toward the production of goods, which are much in demand on the domestic and international markets.

Production in the chemical and rubber industry will increase by approximately 13 percent in 1980 and by approximately 10 percent in 1981. Prompt development of the light chemical industry and processing of plastic materials, of rubber and of chemical fibers is being guaranteed.

In the energy sector, production of electric and thermal power is expected to increase by 11 percent in 1980 and by 9 percent in 1981. The output of coal is also expected to increase by transition to a larger use of local energy sources.

The draft plan insures growth in the production of consumer goods. In 1980 the production of foodstuffs will increase by 5.8 percent and by 4.5 percent in 1981, while light industry production is expected to increase by 2.4 percent in 1980 and by 3.5 percent in 1981. The basic trend in the development of those branches is the improvement of structure and the improvement of production quality, as well as expansion of the variety of goods, in accordance with consumer demand.

The development of agriculture is aimed at fuller coverage of the population's needs for foodstuffs. Agricultural production in 1980 will increase by a total of 3.7 percent and by 3.1 percent in 1981. In plant growing the priority will be given to the fodder and grain production sectors. In the animal husbandry sector the meat trend will be developed and the production of milk will be increased by improving the breeding of animals and by increasing their productivity.

The volume of freight will increase by 3.8 percent in 1980 and 3.5 percent in 1981. Such increase in freight transport is in conformity with the envisaged development of industry, agriculture, construction and other branches of material production and in conformity with the improvement of links among them.

The draft plan that has been submitted insures the further improvement of territorial structure in the economic sector. The measures included in the draft plan create prerequisites for full utilization of production capacities and for more efficient use of material, labor and other resources in individual territorial units. On the basis of a multiple goal-oriented approach further territorial concentration and specialization of social production will be insured and a more complete, uniform production-technical and social infrastructure in the conurbation systems will be guaranteed.

The draft plan creates further prerequisites for the further drawing together of the socioeconomic development of various territorial units. Special attention is being devoted to the efficient use of labor resources in the okrugs, with a relatively lower degree of economic development to reduce the inexpedient migration of the population. In that connection the accelerated construction of production capacities in respective okrugs and conurbation systems will continue. A further drawing together of incomes of the population in different territorial units is also expected.

Socialist Economic Integration and Foreign Economic Relations

Foreign economic relations are of particular importance for our country's economy. In that connection the draft project insures a further, dynamic development of our country's foreign economic relations and for its participation in socialist economic integration.

Some opportunities have arisen for deepening specialization and production-sharing with CEMA members and for future-oriented forms of cooperation with them. Further development will achieve scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries and primarily with the Soviet Union. The draft bill insures conditions for fulfillment of our total obligations toward the socialist countries that have been adopted on bilateral or multilateral bases. Prerequisites are established for the realization of a general scheme on specialization and production-sharing in material production between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR up to 1990.

During the next few years, the development of production-technical and trade ties with the nonsocialist countries will also continue. [paragraph continues]

A line will be followed for further rapidly expanding economic cooperation with developing countries. Turnover with some advanced capitalist countries will increase and production-sharing and scientific-technical cooperation will expand.

According to the expected expansion and development of socialist integration and development of our foreign economic ties, the 1980 general turnover will increase by about 7.5 percent and by about 7 percent in 1981.

While drawing the draft plan, efforts were made to increase the effectiveness of foreign economic ties. Special attention was devoted to further perfecting the structure of exports by increasing the share of machinebuilding, chemistry and metallurgy. Almost half of all exports are expected to be products of the machinebuilding industry. An even greater share of exports will be held by new and more perfect products of modern technical-economic indexes and by better competition on international markets, which is a major condition for the improvement of the exports' effectiveness and of the foreign currency's balance.

To Increase the Living Standards of the People

As during all the previous stages of the country's development, the present preparatory work for the draft plan for the next 2 years has also highlighted implementation of the party's policy of steadily raising the material well-being of the people and of always fully meeting their cultural needs. In compliance with that, the basis for stable development of the economy and of the country's resources will insure the raising of the living standards of the people in a more comprehensive manner and will create conditions for an all-round development of personality and for further perfection of the socialist way of life.

In accordance with the expected growth of the economy, real per capita income will increase 3.0 percent in 1980 and 3.1 percent in 1981. The increase in real income is mainly linked with an increase in the worker's wage, which is being formulated in compliance with the new economic mechanism of economic organizations from individual branches.

A further increase in public consumption funds is also insured by outlining a number of measures for increasing their social effectiveness. The funds earmarked guarantee a realization of social security measures and for the development of culture, education and protection of health.

In compliance with the increase in the people's incomes and in the marketing funds, growth in consumption and improvement in its sturcture will also be achieved. The per capita consumption of meat and meat products will reach 62 kg in 1980 and 63 kg in 1981; of milk and milk products, 195 liters and 200 liters respectively; of fruits, 120 kg and 130 kg; of vegetables, 110 and 120 kg. The number of television sets per 100 families will reach 76 in 1980 and 77 in 1981; of washing machines, 70 in 1980 and 71 in 1981; of refrigerators, 74 in 1980 and 76 in 1981; of cars, 25.5 in 1980 and 26.5 in 1981.

Depending on increase in incomes and of market funds, the retail turnover will also increase at a comparable basis during the next 2 years, by 4.6 percent. In compliance with the demands of the people, industrial services will also increase and their structure improve.

Conditions are being established for further development of the communal economy and a number of issues connected with water supply, sewer systems, electrification, urbanization of the populated centers and others will be thus resolved.

In the sphere of housing construction, 79.5 thousand homes are expected to be completed and given for exploitation in 1980 and 80.4 thousand homes in 1981.

As in the past, special attention is devoted in the draft bill to the protection of health, working capacity and to the prolongation of people's life. It is envisaged to continue carrying out comprehensive socioeconomic measures in that respect. The number of hospital beds per 10,000 persons will reach 91.4 in 1981. Social care will also be expanded.

The BCP Central Committee 1979 July Plenum outlined a large program to develop the educational system in Bulgaria in compliance with the demands and needs for building a mature socialist society in Bulgaria. Tasks stemming from the plenum's decisions are appropriately reflected in the draft plan for the next 2 years.

Some 800 classrooms are envisaged to be built in 1980 and some 900 in 1981. The development of education is more and more linked with the establishment of conditions for an effective social self-fulfillment of youth. Higher education will develop in compliance with the future-oriented country's need of specialists.

Problems connected with the further development of art, cultural activity and of the mass information media occupied a major share in preparation of the draft plan. Funds are earmarked for expanding the material-technical base of radio, television, theaters, cinemas, publishing, for production of new films and others so that the cultural needs of the people can more fully be met.

Environmental protection acquires an ever more important role under conditions of increasing industrialization in the country. It is envisaged that some 200 million leva will be spent each year for measures linked with environmental protection and restoration and also about 140 million leva in capital investment.

Necessary funds are also envisaged for the further social development of worker collectives. Special attention is devoted to improvement of labor conditions. Some 100 million leva of capital investment is envisaged to be spent for those measures within the next 2 years. With implementation of the economic approach in the national economy, greater opportunities for a better solution of those problems are being created.

Comrade National Assembly deputies, the submitted draft plan insures the opportunity to decisively carry out the strategic course of the party toward an increase in efficiency and quality in all spheres of public life.

The realization of the draft plan during the next 2 years sets high demands and responsible tasks for the departments, economic organizations and their sectors.

Particular attention must be devoted to the thriftiest utilization of raw and processed materials and particularly to fuels and power supply. Of decisive importance in that respect is speedy implementation of the latest achievements in scientific-technical progress, the latest perfected structures, technologies and products. Based on the latest modern technological documentation, economic organizations and their sectors must improve the norms and the normative documents on expenditure of material and labor resources and bring them into compliance with the frontrank achievements at home and with the advanced countries. The most rational utilization of raw and processed materials, fuels and power supply and also thrifty utilization of the material resources must become a general index according to which the work of economic organs and organizations and of the leaders and specialists of the worker collectives should be assessed.

A major task at present is to insure the fullest utilization of the material-technical base which has been quite extensively built for Bulgarian needs. Special attention must be devoted to utilization of production buildings and sites. It is necessary for economic organs to direct their efforts toward supplying those bases first of all with highly productive technology, instead of directing resources toward construction of new production buildings.

The entire activity connected with reconstruction and modernization of basic funds must be fundamentally changed. The target in that sphere should not be to make partial improvement in technology and in some expansion of building work but technical and technological standards of production must be raised to the standards of the achievements of some advanced countries as well as to the establishment of conditions that will make labor more rational.

During the next few years it will be of particular importance to fully accomplish the tasks in foreign-economic relations that are connected with perfecting the structure of exporting production and with improving the quality of products, exporting conditions and the foreign currency effects of foreign trade.

Economic organizations must devote special care to increasing the production of mass consumer goods, to vary their assortment and to substantially improve their quality. They also must increase production in the small and medium-large enterprises and in the special departments attached to some larger plants so that the demands of the people for certain goods can be met.

The realization of those complex and responsible tasks can be achieved only on the basis of constantly implementing the economic approach in all spheres and activities as a main organizing power that can make use of the entire nation's potential in order to increase the effectiveness and quality of production and to further build a developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

Comrade National Assembly deputies, I kindly ask you to discuss and adopt the bill on the plan for socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1980-1981, as submitted to you by the Council of Ministers.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

Zhivkov Visit

AU251404 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Dec 79 AU

[Summary] "The First National Komsomol Conference continued its work on 25 December in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders took their seats in the presidium, they were greeted with great cordiality and continuous exclamations of 'BCP-Komsomol!'"

"The conference continued with debates on the long-range plans' charter, on the youth draft law, and on the tasks springing from Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee."

Prof Svetlin Rusev, people's artist, spoke on the importance of intensifying the esthetic education of the young generation.

Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, spoke on the Komsomol members' contribution to his ministry's enterprises.

Delegates to the conference took the floor. "The greeting message of the Soviet Komsomol was also read at today's meeting."

Leaders in Attendance

AU251945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Dec 79 AU

[Excerpt] The First National Komsomol Conference ended on 25 December. The following comrades took part in the conference's work: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drzaha Vulcehva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov, and Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Griforov, deputy chairmen of the State Council.

Conference Ends, Decisions Adopted

AU251755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 25 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The First National Komsomol Conference ended on 25 December. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders attended today's meeting.

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov spoke at the afternoon meeting. He stressed the great significance of Comrade Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee on solving the problems of youth under conditions of the developed socialist society. The practical implementation of Comrade Zhivkov's letter and the incorporation of youth in the country's life is a task not only of every Komsomol member, but also of every economic and state leader and each member of Bulgarian society, Comrade Lilov underscored.

The delegates unanimously adopted several decisions of the First National Komsomol Conference:

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee announced a combat program for Bulgarian youth in the period of constructing the developed socialist society;

The long-range programs on developing youth and on Komsomol activity as an organizational basis of further developing the all-youth movement in implementing the tasks springing from Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter have been adopted;

The draft law on Bulgarian youth has been adopted and proposed for broad discussion by the youth collectives and the entire society.

The National Komsomol Conference also adopted a declaration, which, on behalf of Bulgarian youth, categorically condemns the NATO decision on producing and deploying new U.S. nuclear weapons on the territory of some West European countries.

Afterwards Ivanka Vasileva, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, read a letter of the National Komsomol Conference to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, read the concluding report.

VAPTSAROV CELEBRATION IN BUCHAREST NOTED

AU251937 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[BTA correspondent St. Stamov report on festive celebration held on 19 December to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the birth of Bulgarian poet Nikola Vaptsarov in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec--Prof Konstantin Veliki, well-known Romanian historian and literary **critic** declared as follows: "It is true that the poetry of Nikola Vaptsarov belongs not only to the Bulgarian people. It belongs to the worldwide proletariat, but no matter how much a poet may be "citizen of the world," he nevertheless is above all the son of one people. Thus, Vaptsarov was a son of the Bulgarian people." Prof Veliki made that statment during a lecture he gave on the life and work of Nikola Vaptsarov at a celebration held in the Romanian capital on the occasion of the 70th birth anniversary of the poet. The celebration was organized by the Romanian Writers Union and by the Romanian Museum of Literature.

Prof Konstantin Veliki dwelt in detail on the restless life and brilliant work of Nikola Vaptsarov by stressing the poet's particular attachment to his people which was confirmed on several occasions in his poems.

The speaker further dwelt on the stong influence of Bulgarian folklore literature upon the poet's work.

"We should never forget that Vaptsarov was born in Bansko, in the area of the Pirin mountains, which is one of the most beautiful landscapes of Bulgaria. The area, however, is not just famous for its beauty. We should not forget that Bansko is also the hometown of Payssiy Khillendarski, the man who lit the torch of Bulgarian national insurrection and who, in the epoch of the domination of Greek culture, encouraged his campatriots not to be ashamed of their Bulgarian origins, to declare themselves openly as Bulgarians and to read and write in the Bulgarian language. We should not forget either that the first Partisan detachment during World War II was created near Bansko as well. It was precisely in that exciting folkloric world of ancient militant traditions in the liberation struggle that Nikola Vaptsarov spent his childhood," the speaker pointed out.

Dwelling on the wide revolutionary activities of Nikola Vaptsarov as a member of the BCP, the speaker stressed that the creative work of the poet cannot be separated from his life, or to put it even better: "His poetry is his life and Vaptsarov's whole life was a poem."

IRAN MAY CUT OFF OIL TO WEST IF SANCTIONS IMPOSED

LD272032 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--The U.S. request that the U.N. Security Council impose economic sanctions against Iran has been criticized here by a number of Iranian representatives.

Ayatollah Khomeyni spoke in this connection of Iran's dependence on the imports of many kinds of goods and of the need to achieve self-sufficiency. Economic dependence might soon lead to political and military dependence, he said.

Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said that Iran's strong weapon is its oil wealth. The revolutionary regime reserves the right to use this weapon, should it be threatened, and will not hesitate to stop the oil supplies to Western countries if they take measures detrimental to Iran.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in a press release that he was asked by the Islamic Revolutionary Council to provide official information concerning the developments around the hostages. The purpose of the decision is to prevent discrepancies between the statements issued by the students occupying the U.S. Embassy, the Revolutionary Council and individual officials.

The decision comes after a complaint filed by former Premier Mehdi Bazargan and other officials of the party the Iranian revolutionary movement against the students holding the U.S. hostages. [sentence as received]

In a television program about the alleged pro-American activities of Abbas Amir Entezam, the students raised accusations also against the party but withdrew them later, and today's Tehran press carried their apologies.

Ayatollah Sayyid Mohammad Beheshti, first secretary of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, said today that Iran is ready to release the hostages after the session of the international commission even if they are convinced of espionage. He said the hostages will be regarded only as witnesses.

Beheshti's statement, just as yesterday's similar statement made by Ayatollah Montazeri, sparked speculations that the planned public trial of American imperialism might provide a way out of the present U.S.-Iranian crisis.

JODY POWELL 'WARNS' IRAN NOT TO HARM HOSTAGES

AU271133 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "A Cortege Has Turned Into an Anti-American Demonstration"]

[Excerpt] Washington--On Tuesday [18 December] the White House spokesman J. Powell warned Iran that in the event legal steps are taken against the Americans held hostage in Tehran that country would bear "full responsibility for the consequences." He also indicated that the United States has not abandoned the idea of using military force against Iran. The AP agency writes in that context that the United States considers a military blockade against Iran, which would be an action free of bloodshed yet, in the American authorities' view, far more effective than the economic sanctions applied thus far.

PARTY PRESS MARKS BREZHNEV'S BIRTHDAY

AU271327 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 December on page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Antonin Krakora, entitled "There Must Not Be Another War," which is devoted to Leonid Brezhnev's 73d birthday. In the first part of his article Krakora recalls the hardships suffered by the Soviet people during World War II and hails the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union, the CPSU "and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally" for the preservation of peace: "Today the name of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev embodies peace. It is inseparably linked with the Soviet Union's long-term struggle for mankind's peace prospects." The article further characterizes Brezhnev as a "communist for whom it is the supreme purpose and law of his life and work to serve the party, the working people and the future" and stresses that the "successes" achieved by the Soviet Union in foreign and domestic policy are linked with his activities. To illustrate Brezhnev's peace efforts, Krakora also quotes two passages from Brezhnev's works, and he concludes the article by citing the "great respect" Brezhnev enjoys among the Czechoslovak working people.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 19 December marks Brezhnev's birthday with a 1,200-word article on page 2 by the paper's Moscow correspondent Rudolf Nittmann, entitled "The Priorities of Life." The article stresses, among other things, that it was "particularly in the last 15 years that have passed since the CPSU Central Committee session of October 1964, when Comrade Brezhnev was elected to the highest party office, that the Soviet Union has achieved extraordinary results." It notes that it was "Upon L.I. Brezhnev's initiative" that the CPSU has been solving the most important questions concerning the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union and that "the elaboration and adoption of the new USSR Constitution, too, is linked with the name of L.I. Brezhnev." In the final passage Nittmann hails Brezhnev's "extraordinary" contribution to the "creation and implementation of the CPSU's foreign policy course, to the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet state and to the assertion of a new course in international relations--relaxation of international tension--as a wholly new political category and phenomenon of the present."

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

LD181920 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Letter of congratulations from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, on latter's 73d birthday.]

[Text] Dear Comrade Brezhnev, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak people and myself, I would like to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on your 73d birthday. The communists and all working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia hold you in deep respect as an outstanding party functionary and statesman, determined Marxist-Leninist, tireless champion for peace and for the ideals of communism, and important representative of the international communist and workers' movement. Your long-standing meritorious and exceptionally active work at the head of the Leninist CPSU is firmly linked with such successes as the construction of a developed socialist society in your country, the elaboration of the new constitution of the Soviet Union, the consolidation of the positions of the socialist community, and the struggle for the implementation and deepening of the process of detente in international relations.

We highly praise the consistent, purposeful and steadfast endeavor made by the Soviet Union, its communist party and you personally for the securing of peace, the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and mutually beneficial cooperation among nations. We fully support the new and exceptionally important proposals of the Soviet Government, delivered by you in Berlin, which again clearly testify to the consistently peaceful nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

We praise your principled stance and your significant contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We are genuinely pleased that Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship continues to be strengthened and that the all-round successful cooperation between our fraternal communist parties and countries is successfully developing in keeping with the results of your visit to Czechoslovakia in 1978 and our meetings in the Crimea.

Dear Leonid Ilich, we wish you most cordially the very best health, much personal happiness and many further successes in your responsible and meritorious work for the good of the nations of the Soviet Union which successfully implement the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 10th 5-year Plan for the victory of the ideas of socialism and communism throughout the world.

CPCZ OFFICIAL ASSESSES TASKS, VALUE OF PARTY CARD EXCHANGE

AU181510 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Vladimir Kozic, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department: "For Successful Realization of the Conclusions of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee Session: Communists' Influence and Responsibility Growing"]

[Excerpts] On the basis of the previous positive experience, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has decided that the party basic organizations will hold members' meetings at the beginning of 1980. These meetings will have a uniform program.

At the members' meetings in 1980, the party basic organizations will responsibly and critically assess--in the sense of the 12th CPCZ Central Committee Session resolutions--how the ideopolitical objectives of the party card exchange have been fulfilled, and how it has contributed to the implementation of the 15th congress' program in all spheres of the party and society's life. In their work they will proceed from the conclusions contained in the standpoints of the district committees on their work and from recommendations and suggestions issuing from the interviews with party members aimed at increasing the efficiency of party work.

The January members' meeting will evaluate the efforts and the initiative of communists and all working people for the fulfillment of the anual plan; they will assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted to fulfill the tasks of the 1979 state plan and prepare for the year 1980. They will also enumerate the main problems and shortcomings and determine ways of resolving them in the future. They will assess the degree to which the party's position has strengthened within work collectives, in managing bodies, social organizations and so forth.

The members' meetings will discuss the results of the interviews with party members. in connection with the current party card exchange. They will place particular emphasis on the fulfillment of specific party tasks given during the interviews and indicate the difficulties encountered by communists.

The CPCZ basic organizations will exploit the experience gained from the interviews to make individual work with party members and entrusting them with concrete tasks a permanent and regular practice in the activity of every basic organization.

In assessing the exchange of party cards, we must not forget to increase the demands as regards the observance of the party statutes and as regards the communists' ethical qualities. Accordingly, the basic organizations will review the reasons for and the manner of terminating membership and making use of the educational properties of party punishment.

It will be no less important to assess how succesfully the party's ideological unity has been consolidated and the demands as regards the communists' ideological maturity have been increased, and to assess how the ideo-education of party bodies and organizations has been contributing to the strengthening of the party's revolutionary character and to the struggle for the implementation of the 15th congress' conclusions.

Thus the members' meetings which will be held at the beginning of 1980 will illustrate the party's preparedness for coping with next year's exacting tasks. They will assess how the party organizations have mobilized their energy and concentrated it on the solution of decisive issues within the sphere of their activity.

The January members' meetings, at which new CPCZ party cards will be handed out, will reemphasize the significance of party membership and the vanguard role of communists in the implementation of party policy.

The members' meetings of the party basic organizations which will be held in February 1980 will link up with the results of the January members' meetings. Committees will submit to them a draft of concrete and effective measures aimed at the realization of the decisions of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee Session.

In accordance with the main tasks, the members meetings will adopt measures aimed at the further development and deepening of the business-like nature and the persuasiveness of mass political work, of economic propaganda and party indoctrination in basic organizations and of the educational and organizational activity of social organizations and leading workers.

1979 AGRICULTURE TARGETS NOT REACHED

LD181817 Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--This year Czechoslovak agriculture has suffered from unfavorable weather. Although gross farm production will be above the annual average of the 1971-75 plan perio by some eight percent, the targets of the 1979 plan will not be fulfilled, Agriculture and Food Minister Josef Nagr told journalists on Tuesday.

Preliminary estimates put the fulfilment of crop production at 87.8 percent, livestock production at 98.5 percent, food industry supplies for the home market at 98.7 percent of the planned quantities. Besides objective causes, the slower growth of agricultural production is also due to subjective shortcomings, especially in organization and management of work. After the experiences from the unfavourable climatic conditions in the years 1976-79 greater attention must be paid to measures which would offset possible negative influences. It is especially necessary to apply to a greater degree latest scientific knowledge.

The failure to fulfil the plan is reflected especially in a greater burden on the currency balance of foreign trade represented by special imports of grain and oil plants.

Regardless of hitches in the supplies of early vegetables, some fruit varieties, milk products and meat for the home market, the supplies of basic crop and animal foodstuffs have been good, exceeding the 1975 figures by 17 percent this year, of which meat is 11 percent.

The good course of autumn works created good preconditions for renewing the successful development of Czechoslovak agriculture. The 1980 plan provides for a 7.2 percent increase in gross farm production this year, of which 16.9 percent is crop production. The most demanding tasks will include attaining of the planned output of 11 million tons of grain, the planned production of roughage and slaughter meat. In livestock production attention will centre on increasing cattle breeding for which Czechoslovakia has better conditions than for pig breeding. The number of cows is to rise by 1.1 percent, average annual milk yields 2,974 litres. Meat supply is expected to be improved also by the supplies of slaughter animals, chicken and rabbits on the basis of contracts with small breeders.

PARTY EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN MANAGEMENT DESPITE SHORTFALLS

AU210812 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Decisive Word"]

[Excerpts] This year has uncompromisingly tested the standards of our economic management and showed up its weaknesses in a crystallized form. The severe winter has influenced the situation in our power industry very unfavorably and this affected the development of our entire industry; the drought has left adverse traces on our agricultural production, the inflation in the capitalist world--and particularly the increase of prices for raw materials, on the imports of which we are totally dependent--have evoked, and will continue to evoke considerable difficulties.

Most of our working people have nevertheless grasped this. Nothing proves this better than their devoted, heroic efforts for redeeming the losses suffered and their struggle for the fulfillment of the targets of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. But of course the very same people are, and must be, dissatisfied with the fact that the managements of many plants, economic production units and ministries are sometimes reacting to the new and more difficult conditions on the international market and to the consequences of bad weather in a helpless manner, or slowly and sluggishly. Naturally, they also sharply criticize the situation in our domestic trade, which time and again lacks the most simple things, the production of which could not have been influenced either by the frost or by the drought, and not even by the difficulties affecting us from the capitalist world.

The party's Central Committee hears this voice of the working people and has stated that the criticism of the weak places in our management sphere is justified. The ministries, the ministry apparatuses, the leading workers and experts of economic production units and enterprises must draw conclusions from it.

We also see manifestations of the fact that certain leading workers are apt to understand the management sphere as a closed sphere, the activities of which are based on many statistical data, written analyses and all kinds of reports and which result in the issuing of instructions to which their authors attribute an almost magic force. Naturally this is the shortest way to bureaucracy, which changes even the most useful statistics into dead paper, and the most correct decision into an ineffective pronouncement. This is also the way to confine the specific economic life of the country, ministry and enterprise, as well as their problems and demands and the need of the working collectives behind the walls of offices.

The party's Central Committee has unambiguously condemned such a view of management work. It has declared briefly, but pressingly: To manage means to lead the people.

We have all the conditions for speedily perfecting the activities of the management sphere. We have a sufficient number of qualified and mature experts who can strengthen the key posts and also replace in some places those comrades who are faltering. Our plans, tasks and aims for the coming period are clear. This year, a most difficult one, has proved that the absolute majority of people is willing to devote all its strength to materializing the party's policy. The party organizations have enough instruments for contributing with their influence toward overcoming narrow departmental and sometimes even technocratic, manifestations in the management of economic units and toward helping the leading workers to find the correct style of work.

The party's Central Committee has analyzed in detail the situation in our management sphere; it has sharply pointed out its weaknesses; but not for a moment did pessimism appear at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session--not even a shadow of it--because, in fact, we have everything necessary in every respect to fulfill our tasks and to improve matters.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SETS PARTY MEMBERS ECONOMIC TASKS

LD181522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Press review on results of CPCZ Central Committee meeting]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO today carries an editorial article entitled "To Be the First in the Frontline," which comments on the conclusions of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session. The article recalls that Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, said in his closing speech at the 14th session that the deliberations were imbued with the Leninist spirit of criticism and self-criticism.

He expressed his conviction that this principled and responsible attitude will be applied when the results of the meeting are discussed within the party.

True communists understand, says RUDE PRAVO, that it is necessary now to stand in the frontline of the struggle to implement the resolution of the party's Central Committee, to lead the effort of the whole society and come to grips with the exceptionally demanding tasks of our national economy. To be at the head is a responsible task, an honor and a duty but, above all, a mission: The mission of a communist to champion the party policy, explain its intentions and win the broadest level of the working people for its creative applications. And this very thing, in the utterly concrete form of the resolution of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session, stands with urgency and topicality before the whole party, stresses the editorial.

The paper goes on to point out the problems facing the economy, in which both internal and external influences are intertwined. The paper recalls that in the current period the main thing is to take into account everywhere, at every workplace, the interests and needs of the whole of society and to see from this very angle one's own tasks.

The party's Central Committee decided the principal directions of the development of our economy next year and set out tasks which are both high and demanding, RUDE PRAVO says. The issue now is for all of us to redouble our effort in fulfilling the tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and thus achieve our objectives. It is essential that communists are, as always, in the vanguard of the working people, in the vanguard of their initiative, in the frontline of the struggle.

The editorial article goes on to say that the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the discussion at the 14th session and Comrade Gustav Husak in his closing speech paid tribute to the selflessness and the working heroism of the working people in fulfilling the tasks of the national economy in difficult external economic conditions. They rightly voiced their thanks and recognition to the working people. RUDE PRAVO, however, points out that in certain aspects we have not achieved the planned intentions and that our effort has not matched the demanding conditions and current needs everywhere. In other words, this means we cannot be satisfied with the implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress on the effectiveness, economies and the quality of all work. It means we must have reservations about the work of many people, in particular in the management sphere, who have clearly failed to adapt their managing and controlling activity to the changed economic conditions and to adapt it creatively to tackling problems. Here only one approach is possible: A communist responsibility from the top to the botton, stresses RUDE PRAVO.

RUDE PRAVO also says the fact emerged from the conclusions of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session that it is necessary to assess people even more accurately than before, in accordance with the true result of their work. If we carefully assess, evaluate and reward them, we must also be able to take them to task for their failure to fulfill tasks, for shortcomings and malpractices.

Above all, let us fight against anonymity in assessing working results. Communists must never tolerate lack of responsibility and little exactitude, says RUDE PRAVO. On the contrary, they must systematically create conditions and the climate for a just assessment of the real results of work, for a direct, specific end principled criticism and self-criticism so as to insure that there is no scope at all for irresponsibility, indifference or even slipshod work practices.

An integral feature of a communist, RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, is his capacity to push through what is new and progressive. Everyone of us must nurture within oneself this valuable feature, which one is neither born with nor inherits. One has to admit, the editorial observes, that not everyone has been able to adapt himself sufficiently to the changed and considerably worsened conditions in which we are realizing the aims of the 15th CPCZ Congress. There are certain people for whom, apparently, the problems of raw materials and energy do not exist; for whom, apparently a number of other external and internal economic problems do not exist at all. They continue along the well-trodden path, some of them even in a completely carefree way, nurturing illusions that what was good enough yesterday is good enough today.

It is necessary to state quite openly, RUDE PRAVO stresses, that those who prove unable to face up to all problems, who fail to find sufficient creative potential to enable them to tackle tasks responsibly, skillfully and creatively, will simply fail.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to say it is necessary to examine all our reservations, to correctly identify them in good time and to achieve the results to which we are obliged by the resolution of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session. There are difficult tasks ahead of us but provided everyone does what is necessary, the tasks are realistic and can be fulfilled.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stresses, RUDE PRAVO recalls, that communists must be able to premanently win the working people over for our policies and demanding tasks. A prerequisite for this is that every party member should influence his coworkers by the force of his example, that he should show a high degree of initiative and working selflessness.

Communists must be in the forefront both in their exactitude in securing the tasks and plan in question, in tackling problems in workplaces and in their uncompromising attitudes to mistakes, shortcomings, irresponsibility and slipshod work practices, stresses the RUDE PRAVO editorial.

HAMAN, LENART ADDRESS CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD182330 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] A session of the CPSL Central Committee ended in Bratislava today. On this, the 2d day of the session, members discussed a report of the presidium on the main tasks of development of the national economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1980. The session was chaired by Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium.

Questions of the improvement of quality of work and efficiency of the influence of mass information media and the entire ideological section were the topics of a contribution to the discussion by Comrade Milos Marko. Proceeding from the close links of ideological work with economic tasks, he stressed the need that press, radio and television, by more efficient methods and forms, contribute to forming the socialist thinking and behavior of people.

Comrade Jozef Kralik pointed to problems in the comprehensive apartment and civic facilities construction project in the West Slovak region and to the tasks of national committees in solving them.

Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, then spoke in the discussion. He expressed conviction that the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the following session of the CPSL Central Committee will, together with the prepared sessions of regional, district, city and primary party bodies and organizations be a new important impulse for the intensification of the struggle for the assertion of the economic policy of the party. It is not only important to safeguard the fulfillment of tasks of the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan but also do all possible for a successful start to the 1980's. Comrade Haman emphasized the importance of the 14th session of the Central Committee of the party which confirm the united views in the party on the objective evaluation of the achieved successes, in the analysis of problems and in setting up further approaches to solve them.

Despite difficulties and obstacles which marked this year, we can say, Comrade Haman stressed, that our society has reached a new level of dynamic and stable development. The results achieved represent not only the devoted efforts of hundreds of thousands of communists and millions of working people but they are also a source of pride and faith for the future.

Comrade Haman then analyzed some problems in the fulfillment of tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, above all in the adoption of the national economy to the new conditions of development. At the end he pointed to the main tasks at which a special effort has to be focused. It will be necessary above all to create conditions for the smooth and rhythmic operation of the production process, the fulfillment of set tasks in external economic relations, to insure good supplies to the home market and the creation of conditions for a fundamental improvement of planning and managing activity. When increasing the emphasis on the quality sides of the management, a special role also has to be played by the development of initiative in honor of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army.

The Central Committee of the CPSL then unanimously adopted a resolution.

The concluding speech was delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart. He emphasized in his speech that the plan for next year in its content asserts more strongly the line of the improvement of quality and efficiency of all work. The main reasons for the slow fulfillment of ths strategic task, he said, are the insufficient level of optimum utilization of raw materials and material and of basic funds, and the slow implementation of the most up-to-date results of science and technology in practice. He emphasized above all the need to speed up the process of scientific-tenchological development which has in today's economic conditions a key importance for the creation of the national income and thus also for the growth of the living standards of the population. Then Comrade Lenart emphasized the necessity to improve the efficiency of the activity of our own scientific research base and at the same time to utilize more actively the results of the world science and technology. In this connection especially urgent is the need to deepen cooperation with the Soviet Union. He said that the important factor in fulfilling the set goals is the development of the creative initiative of working people and the socialist competition, above all joint socialist pledges, the main contents of which have to be above all the questions of efficiency and quality. A correct ulilization of material stimulation is to assist their achievement.

At the end of his sppech, Comrade Lenart said that the resolutions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee have to be consistently worked out for the conditions of each individual primary party organization. He thanked communists and all working people in Slovakia for their brave work so far and wish them success in the coming year. The session of the CPSL Central Committee ended with the Internationale.

INDRA TELLS SOUTH BOHEMIAN PARTY TO TIGHTEN DISCIPLINE

LD221045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The enlarged plenum of the South Bohemian regional CPCZ committee in Ceske Budejovice today discussed preparations for the economic plan for next year in line with the conclusions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The deliberations were attended by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

It follows from the report that industrial production in Southern Bohemia increased by more tha 20 percent in the current 5-year plan, and despite unfavorable weather over the past few years agricultural production increased too. A number of new industrial capacities contributed to the development of the region. The volume of investments has reached almost Kcs 20 billion. There are untapped reserves in better planning documentation, and in cutting down the number of unfinished projects. Next year production in centrally controlled industries in the South Bohemian region is to increase by more than 4 percent, whereby emphasis is made on the development of engineering and the consumer industry. The share of foreign trade is also to increase, and in agriculture a major share is to be provided by crop production. The report emphasized that the initiative of the working people had to focus on quality and cost-efficiency of all work.

Comrade Alois Indra reiterated in the debate that the way to solve the complex issues in the economy was to enhance civic and labor discipline, responsibility and systematic control. He emphasized that this applied above all to the implementation of all decisions adopted by collective bodies in daily practice.

CORRECTION TO HUSAK'S APPOINTMENT OF NEW MINISTERS

The following correction to the article entitled "Husak Releases Minister of Metallurgy, Appoints New Ministers," published in the 17 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, D 5, and as corrected in the 19 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, D 17, should be made:

Page D 6, paragraph 2 should read:...Milan Kubat minister of the Electrotechnical Industry. The newly appointed...

STALIN'S PLACE IN HISTORY ASSURED, DESPITE 'ILLEGALITIES'

AU241600 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Article by Prof Dr Gertraud Teschner: "On the 100th Birthday of I. V. Stalin"]

[Text] One-hundred years ago today, on 21 December 1879, Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili was born, known to the world by his party name of Stalin. Formed in the dedicated struggle of the working class in tsarist Russia, he joined the side of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and became one of his closest fellow fighters. He stood for decades at the head of the CPSU and the Soviet state. His life and his work are closely linked with the worldwide struggle waged by the revolutionary proletariat against imperialism and war, with the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution and with the incomparable rise of the Soviet Union which was the first country on our globe to take the road of socialism, with the victory over fascist barbarism in World War II, with the formation of the socialist world system.

Very early the son of the cobbler from Georgia's Qori was attracted by the revolutionary movement for the transformation of the world. He joined illegal groups of Russian Marxists in Transcaucasia and as a 17-year old was already in charge of Marxist circles.

By the turn of the century, already being an active member of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Russia, his field of activity was among the social democratic organizations of Transcaucasia. It was from there that he endorsed the victory of the Leninist line in the workers movement with great vigor and consistently defended the line against Menshevism and other opportunist currents.

In 1912 I. V. Stalin was coopted into the party Central Committee. He participated to a decisive extent in publishing the Bolshevik PRAVDA newspaper. As a prominent revolutionary he was exposed to constant persecution by the tsarist autocracy. He was repeatedly arrested and sent into exile.

The 1917 February Revolution ended his exile and at the side of V. I. Lenin and together with other proven functionaries he immediately resumed his effective activity in Petrograd. He made a considerable contribution to the preparations for the Great October Socialist Revolution. He was a member of the revolutionary military center for control of the armed uprising.

The young soviet power entrusted I. V. Stalin with important state tasks. Thus he was in the government of the first worker-peasant state in history, the Council of People's Commissars, that is, a people's commissar for nationality affairs. During the imperialist foreign intervention which, linked with the domestic counterrevolution, threw the soviet country into a devastating civil war, he was a member of the Revolutionary War Council and contributed on several fronts to the victory of the Red Army over the intervention and White Guards. He particularly contributed to the defense of Tsaritsyn. For that reason the city was later named Stalingrad. In 1922 the Central Committee of Lenin's party elected him secretary general and he worked in that function for more than 30 years.

After Lenin's death the party charged Stalin with transforming Lenin's heritage, his plan for the building of socialism in a country, step-by-step, into a reality. Those were difficult days. In those years the Soviet people were faced by the gigantic and historically completely new task of strengthening the political power which it had gained and to transform society into socialism according to plan.

Led by the party, the working people of the world's first state of workers and peasants proved that the new social order was capable of mastering the tasks of industrialization and the transformation of agriculture as well as the revolution in the sphere of ideology and culture in spite of unfavorable starting positions and under the most difficult external and internal conditions, in a historically brief time. At the 16th party congress of the CPSU (B) (26 June to 13 July 1930) I.V. Stalin explained a concrete program for the developed offensive of socialism throughout the entire front. The Central Committee report provided an orientation toward a high rate of development in industrialization, toward fulfilling the five-year plan in four years as well as toward implementing general collectivization.

I.V. Stalin adhered firmly in this far-reaching and comprehensive social process to the Leninist plan of socialist transformation, and fought decisively for its implementation. In this he gained great trust in the party and among the people. In his speeches and theoretical writings he expounded the fundamental questions of Leninism, the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist construction and he upheld the great contribution with which Lenin had enriched Marxism. For the ideological education of the communists he represented in a popular and easily comprehensible way the teachings of the classicists of Marxism-Leninism and some fundamental experiences gained by the CPSU in the socialist construction.

Together with other leading functionaries of the CPSU he waged a tenacious struggle against those who wanted to split the party and who wanted to capitulate. He insured the unity and the cohesion of the party. At the head of the CPSU and as an important functionary of the communist international he waged an irreconcilable struggle against Trotskyism, opportunism and bourgeois nationalism, as well as against all attacks and machinations by the surrounding capitalist world against the fatherland of the working people liberated from exploitation. This showed it to be a great support to the development and the struggle of the world's communist parties, as well as for the GDR Communist Party, for the formation and strengthening of its Thaelmann Central Committee and the struggle waged by the German communists against imperialism, militarism and war.

As in the days of October 1917 and during socialist construction, the CPSU was the leading force and the organizer of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. It mobilized the Soviet people for the Great Patriotic War. For many people in the world, last but not least for our party and for our people, it will never be forgotten which role was played by Stalin in the gigantic struggle waged by the Soviet people and its glorious army against Hitlerite fascism and its reactionary allies in Europe and in other parts of the world. When the fascist beast attacked the Soviet Union, in the hours of deadly danger to the Soviet country, Stalin was appointed chairman of the USSR Defense Committee and directed the work of all the state and military institutions as well as of the party, trade union and Komosomol organizations.

The defense of Soviet territory, the protection of the achivements of the first state of workers and peasants in the world, was made possible through a collective of outstanding army leaders and the heroic Red Army, fighting under untold efforts and sacrifices. Imbued with the feeling of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, with deep belief in his own strength, in the triumph of the just cause, Hitler's fascism was crushed with and the red banner of victory was hoisted on the Berlin Reichstag. Europe was saved from fascism and Germany was liberated from the Hitler rule. The prophetic words, spoken by Ernst Thaelmann in a Nazi jail as early as in 1941 on the attack by Hitler's Germany against the Soviet Union came true: "Stalin will break Hitler's neck." The name of Stalin will be linked forever with the victory of the Soviet people over Hitlerite fascism and with the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist barbarism.

Today when visiting the Berlin Treptov Monument, which commemorates the fallen heroes of the Soviet Army, and when approaching the monument of the Soviet soldier, a child in his arm, one passes memorials with Stalin's chiseled words from the Great Fatherland War: "A great liberation mission has been assigned to you. May the heroic paragon of your great ancestors inspire you in this war. May the victorious banner of the great Lenin give you strength!" "The ideology of friendship among peoples, anchored in our country, has achieved complete victory over the Hitler fascist ideology of beastly nationalism and racial hatred." "Eternal glory to the heroes fallen in the struggles for the freedom and independence of our country."

The policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government was also marked by Marxist-Leninist farsightedness towards the German people in the difficult period of the military struggle with Hitlerite fascism. Proof of this is Order No 55, signed by Stalin on 23 February 1942, at a time when the fascist German Wehrmacht was still standing on the Volga and in the Caucasus: "The experiences of history tell us that the Hitlers come and go, but the German people, the German state remain." At the conferences of heads of governments of the Allied powers in Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam, I.V. Stalin consistently advocated the development of the whole of Germany as a peace-loving state, its demilitarization and democratization, whose relations with other peoples are based on democratic principles.

Thanks to the deed of liberation by the Soviet Union, our people was given the historical opportunity to bring about a fundamental transformation in its history, and it has utilized it on the territory of the GDR. The Potsdam agreement was not implemented in the West. The people there were prevented by the Western occupation powers from drawing the lessons from history. Proof of the trust in the working class and in the democratic forces of our country led by it is the important telegram to the GDR Government of 13 October 1949, signed by chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers I.V. Stalin, which says: "The formation of the peace-loving German Democratic Republic is a turning point in the history of Europe." (Note 1), (see NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, special edition for 14 October 1949--facsimile published in : H. Neef, "Decisive Days in October," Berlin 1979, p 149). The 30th anniversary of the GDR, which we celebrated a few weeks ago together with our friends all over the world as a joint festive day, is proof of the accuracy of this statement. It became evident at the meeting of youth in Berlin in May 1950 what significant forces for progress and peace were released among the young generation by our party's policy. The telegram with I.V. Stalin's reply to the FDJ Central Council constitutes a significant appreciation of precisely that outstanding fact and an incentive for the youth united in the FDJ. When Stalin died on 5 March 1953, mankind paid tribute to his services for the development of the USSR and for saving Europe from fascist slavery. At its 20th congress in 1956 the CPSU paid tribute to Stalin's achievements and also commented on his theoretical and practical mistakes. Although the violation of legalities during Stalin's life caused harm to Soviet society, the statement is justified that the nature of Soviet society was not changed and that the cornersotnes of socialism stood all acid tests. Party and people believed deeply in the cause of communism and worked with wnthusiasm, during which they implemented the Leninist ideals and during which they overcame difficulties andtemporary failures and mistakes. In assessing the negative aspects of Stalin's image, which cannot be disregarded, one must also take account of the concrete-historical conditions and the extraordinary complexity of socialist construction which had to take place in a country wrecked by imperialist war and civil war, which was surrounded by hostile capitalist states and which was threatened by the constant danger of attack from without. The entire development of the Soviet Union proves that at every stage of its socialist construction the CPSU has consistently and successfully applied Marxism-Leninism and has creatively enriched it in keeping with the social requirements of the time. As a society of humanism, social optimism, democracy, freedom and human dignity, solidarity and proletarian internationalism, the USSR is a beacon in the struggle between two opposite social systems in the world, a becon for the future of all peoples and nations. Lenin's party leads the Soviet country, the first one that has built the developed socialist society on our globe, in accordance with the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, onward to communism.

In his speech on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR at the festive meeting in the Kremlin on 21 December 1972, Leonid Brezhnev recalled in his speech the difficult beginning of the USSR's historical road and the tremendous work which was done under Lenin's leadership. He said: "The respected party functionaries M.I. Kalinin and F.E. Dzierzhynskiy, J.M. Sverdlov and I.V. Stalin, S.M. Kirov and G.K. Ordzhonikdze, M.V. Frunze and S.G. Shaumian, G.I. Petrovskiy and A.G. Cheryakov, N.N. Narimanov and A.T. Dzangildin, P.I. Stuchka and M.G. Tskhakaya and many other comrades had a great active share in this work." (Note 2), (L.I. Brezhnev, On Lenin's Road, Volume 4, p 53). The whole of progressive mankind recognizes today the achievements of the Soviet Union and the CPSU as pioneers in the progress of mankind and as the guarantor of the defense of peace.

The enemies of socialism have always disliked the successful progress of the Soviet Union. From the very first day of Soviet power, anti-Soviet slander has been one of the constant means of the struggle against progress. For this reason they have also misused the essentially correct criticism by the CPSU of Stalin's mistakes in the grossest campaign. With it they want to strike a blow against the socialist social order and especially against the historical achievements of the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU. They want to erase the memory of the fact that it was the Soviet Union which bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism along the decisive fronts of the Second World War and that 20 million Soviet citizens sacrificed their lives. They want to erase the memory of the fact that even the leaders of the chief imperialist powers of those days, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill highly regarded the achievements of the Soviet Union. Franklin D. Roosevelt, for instance, wrote to Stalin after the Battle of Stalingrad: "The heroic struggle for the city which lasted 162 days and which has forever brought honor to your name, and the decisive result, which today is being celebrated by all Americans, will remain one of the proudest chapters of this war of nations united in the fight against Nazism and its initiators. The commanders and soldiers of their armies on the front and the men and women supporting them in the factories and fields have not only united for the purpose of covering the arms of their country with glory but also of stimulating by their example all the United Nations to new determination to exert all their strength to bring about the final defeat and the unconditional capitulation of the common enemy." (Note 3), (In: Exchange of Letters Between Stalin and Churchill, Attlee, Roosevelt and Truman 1941-45, Ruetten and Loehning Publishing Agency, Berlin 1961, p 519). That description by Roosevelt was complemented by Churchill who congratulated Stalin on "the chain of grandiose victories" and expressed to him the "admiration and gratitude which we feel vis-a-vis the Russian Arms." (Note 4), (Ibid p 117).

Progressive people throughout the world share the standpoint of the CPSU concerning both the critical judgement and the recognition of Stalin's services. There is no doubt that his achievements in the building of socialism in the USSR, his struggle for peace and the overthrow of fascism, his share in the progress, made by the communist and liberation movements in the whole world, insure him a firm place in history.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN, OTHER AMBASSADORS RECEIVED--On Monday [17 December] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Gaston Eyobo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Congo, for the first time. On the same day Werner Krolikowski also received Fath Gol Momand, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Dr Ahmad Shahsa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for farewell visits. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST REPORTS AMIN OVERTHROW, KARMAL DECLARATION

LD280230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In Afghanistan the government of President Amin has been overthrown and a new leadership has taken over the direction of the country. A declaration was read out over Kabul radio, signed by Babrak Karmal on behalf of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, the Revolutionary Council and the government. It sharply criticized the government or President Amin, which had come to power in September, and called on the Afghan people to strengthen the unity of all national and progressive forces on the basis of the principles of the April revolution, in the interest of the victory of the national, democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution.

IRAN'S GOAL NOT PROPORTIONATE TO RISK TAKEN

AU211945 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Karoly Avar article: "Iran: The Goal and the Risk"]

[Text] It is not a new discovery, but a fact that is worth repeating, because it is being confirmed by an increasing number of events is: Differences are proliferating in the Iranian leadership and even among the masses, which have thus far applauded the country's Islamization. Through the profusion of reports published by the press, the disagreements between Khomeyni, the ayatollah leading the country, and the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, the second highest person in the Shi'ite "hierarchy" over the country's structure and the direction of its further development, Khomeyni's personal power and many other issues have become almost tedious. Also, the recurring waves of the nationalities' dissatisfaction have grown into cliches--and there is no end to manifestations of views differing from those of Khomeyni by "civilian" politicians appointed by the supreme imam himself, either. For instance, on Sunday the foreign minister struck a more conciliatory tone in the matter of the American hostages, implying that they would not be put on trial for espionage, whereas Khomeyni hastened to declare the next day that the line has not changed either on the shah's extradition or the indictment of the "spies." The "students holding the hostages captive" are taking great delight in exploiting the imam's implacability to contradict the acting foreign minister.

The reason these circumstances deserve particular attention is the fact that they indicate that the wind is beginning to shift in Iran. While, in November, the unity of the masses and political forces lined up behind Khomeyni seemed more undivided than ever before, there are now signs of an uncertain searching for a reasonable way out and a trend toward political indifference in many places. The fever of unity, conceived through anti-U.S. hostility the first weeks of the hostages affair, which had carried along even the "recalcitrant" Kurds and Azerbaijanis, seems to be vanishing. Lay politicians feel that the state's support for the act of capturing the hostages has failed to achieve its goal--indeed, that it has led into a blind alley. Therefore--as one can judge by Qotbzadeh's attempts, they are looking for a back door with which to retain their dignity and assure fair play. The remarkably low rate of participation in the referendum on the Constitution cannot be explained by anything else but an intensification of the dissatisfaction and uncertainty of the masses, which too, may result from the failure of the matter concerning the hostages. [paragraph continues]

The 1½ months "history" of the occupation of the Tehran embassy and the captivity of the Americans found on its premises have produced unprecedented emotions in the two countries concerned and throughout the world. Therefore, it is natural that what is essential is no longer primarily the moral and legal judgement of the issue, but rather the appraisal of its extraordinary political consequences, as understandable and fully justified as is the ferocious anti-Americanism of the bulk of the Iranian population and its desire to see the hated former ruler punished. Just as baffling is that those who direct the state have entered so deeply into a venture involving such an extreme political risk. The point is not only that it is not correct and, mainly, not useful to protractedly violate the accepted norms of international law and not just an old truth that illegalities and unlawful acts that have been committed cannot be rectified by another kind of illegality, because responsible political personages are involved. More important than all these are the miscalculations committed in Tehran. For instance, it has not been considered that Washington--to retain its esteem as a great power and the peace of mind and confidence of its many reactionary allies--would hardly be prepared to extradite its former disciple, no matter how awkward he has become. And then, after a while, the attempt to coerce it to do so, which did not hold out the promise of success from the beginning, has brought to the surface the innermost propensities of imperialist power, which is readily receptive to aggression and a policy of strength in any case.

It is certain by now that the political result of this can be called the most disastrous consequence of the hostage affair. The developments in Tehran have provided a pretext for the U.S. administration not only to deploy a dangerously large military force in what is perhaps the most sensitive area of the world, but also for making its public opinion forget the paralyzing effect, felt to this day, of the aggressive adventurism of previous times. In a few weeks, the wind has virtually blown away the United States' "guilty conscience over Vietnam." The great-power logic of intervention, of "putting one's foot down," which has already caused so much harm in the world, is again acceptable and what is more, has become a desirable thesis in the United States. Nothing proves that better than the unprecedented revival of Carter's popularity, the likes of which has allegedly never been experienced by the Gallup public opinion poll since it began. We do not have much doubt that the President--who was close to losing his prospects--and his camp will go to any lengths to make the most of the opportunity that good fortune has provided for them. To be sure, they can persistently claim that a policy of strength has been forced upon them, and it will serve them well in shedding responsibility, and slowly, the fate of the hostages will be dwarfed beside the genie released from the bottle; the pretext is never important afterwards.

Of course, it was obviously impossible to foresee all those consequences. On the other hand, it would have been possible to realize that the goal was not in proportion to the risk, for obviously, the sympathy, experienced throughout the world, of the progressive forces approving the revolutionary changes in Iran cannot remain intact when one is confronted with the elevation of methods infringing on international level to a state level. Iran requires primarily tranquility and peaceful constructive work to advance the revolution and create a progressive new state. That is not feasible amid an international political crisis. Therefore, the continuation of the present "exceptional situation" harms internal progress as well. Thus, one should find the best method for a peaceful solution because only in that way will it be possible to induce that great power--which feels itself unchained, which is increasingly displaying its muscles and is angrily exerting pressure even on its closest allies--to exercise restraint, and that is in the interests of not only Iran, but the whole world.

VIENNA REPORTS PRESSURE ON CHARTER 77 SYMPATHIZERS

AU211450 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Peter Martos report: "Chartists Before Prague Supreme Court: Hungary Exerts Pressure on Intellectuals"]

[Summary] While the appeal proceedings of four Charter 77 signatories have started at the Prague Supreme Court, and 733 CSSR citizens have sent a letter to this court demanding the immediate release from police custody of the charter activists and other political prisoners, the Hungarian authorities have been resorting increasingly to reprisals against Hungarian intellectuals advocating the release of the chartists. "Altogether, as has been reported, 252 Hungarian intellectuals have written various letters commenting on the sentencing of six activists of the Czechoslovak "Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted." In a letter to the Hungarian State Council the release of the chartists was demanded. A letter to party chief Kadar expressed 'deep concern' over the fact that "people are imprisoned for their convictions and for expressing their opinions."

"As has been learned from signatories' quarters, they are being exposed to massive pressure. Numerous employers have demanded in 'private talks' that they dissociate themselves from the letters. Some 30 signatories are said to have already done so. Some others were told by functionaries that they had defamed the Hungarian state because copies of their signatures had been published in the West. The teacher Gabor Tancos, former chairman of the cultural-critical Petofi Circle, committed suicide after having been threatened with dismissal. Some signatories are said to have actually lost their jobs."

This has not prevented a number of Hungarian writers of the old guard--among them Gyula Illyes, Dezso Keresztury and Ferenc Karinthy--from writing a letter to the International Pen Club in London about the discrimination against the Hungarian minority in the CSSR.

In Prague, the Supreme Court appeal proceedings in respect of the chartists Vaclav Havel, Jiri Dienstbier, Petr Uhl and Ota Bednarova has begun virtually behind closed doors. "Numerous persons who had gone to Prague to attend the hearing as observers were only admitted to the court building, where their identity was checked, but not to the trial room. Vienna Lawyer Henry Goldmann, a British jurist and two French citizens were taken into custody for a short while on Thursday [20 December].

NEPSZABADSAG MARKS 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF STALIN'S BIRTH

AU241945 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Dec 79 pp 6, 7 AU

[Unsigned article: "About I.V. Stalin on the 100th Anniversary of his Birth"]

[Text] Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin (Dzhugashvili, under his original name), who led the CPSU for three decades following Lenin's death and thus played an outstanding role in Soviet society, in the international revolutionary workers movement and the tempestuous events of international life, was born in Gori in Georgia 100 years ago today. His name is linked with some very difficult decades of the Soviet Union's history.

The Soviet people had triumphed in the difficult struggles of the civil war and imperialist interventions and defended their rule, but they had to continue to face a capitalist world surrounding the Soviet state that was many times stronger.

Being the first to pursue the path of socialism, the Soviet people had to overcome the heritage of the feudal-landowner system in the international environment, a system aggravated by tsarist tyranny, backwardness, the consequences of the devastations of World War I, interventions and the civil war. Amid thousands of difficulties, they had to create many-sided heavy industry and several branches of light industry, which were indispensable for the defense of the Soviet state, economic and cultural progress and the improvement of the people's living conditions, and to create--again for the first time in history--socialist agriculture and to develop a modern socialist army as well.

It cannot be disputed that Stalin played a significant role in the development of socialist industrialization, the collectivization of villages and the historic first 5-year plans and perhaps even more so in the Soviet people's extraordinary efforts in World War II and their tremendous victory over Hitlerite fascism. However, his name is also associated with the personality cult that developed in the thirties and strengthened particularly following the great successes of the First 5-Year Plan and with unlawful acts against political adversaries or supposed adversaries. In his contradictory activity, considerable merits were coupled with mistakes leading to grave distortions and resulting in great harm and tragedies caused by illegalities. If they had been avoided, the Soviet people's successes would have been greater still.

Stalin was 19 when he joined the Tiflis organization of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. Following his many-sided revolutionary work, he was elected to the party's Central Committee in 1912. He was arrested 7 times and exiled 6 times between 1902 and 1913. Following the February bourgeois democratic revolution, he returned from exile to Petrograd, where he actively participated in the preparation and execution of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In October 1917, at the historic session of the Central Committee, he became a member of the military-revolutionary center that directed the armed uprising.

When the October revolution triumphed, at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, Stalin was elected commissar for nationalities of the first Soviet Government led by Lenin. He became commissar for state supervision later. He was a member of the revolutionary-military councils of several fronts in the years of foreign intervention and the civil war.

In the second half of the twenties and in the thirties, at the head of the CPSU Central Committee, he directed the historic struggle for industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture. Together with other leading CPSU personages, he consistently struggled against the Trotskyites, the bourgeois nationalits and other groups that turned against CPSU policy, both as a theoretician and as a foremost organizer of the struggle. In the course of it, he steadfastly defended Lenin's thesis that regarded as possible the building of socialism even in a single country, in a country like the Soviet Union. That was not an abstract theoretical thesis, but was connected with the practical policy of socialist industrialization, the creation of conditions that constituted vital issues from the viewpoint of the defense of the Soviet state. Stalin also consistently defended the concept of collectivization of agriculture and led the accomplishment of those tasks fraught with problems which resulted in profound transformation. In the years preceding the Hitlerite attack, the collective farm system was consolidated and became another important base of the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War.

Stalin earned outstanding merits in the Great Patriotic War, although he miscalculated the time of the expected Hitlerite attack.

Following the attack, as chairman of the State National Defense Committee and supreme commander of the army, he performed successful work in directing the Soviet Armed Forces, organizing the rear area and rallying and mobilizing the Soviet people to smash fascism. His extraordinary organizational ability was again remarkable in that period.

At the end of the war, the Soviet Union was faced with the problems of combating the consequences of extremely grave war damages, restoring large areas of the country and further developing the people's economy as a whole. At that time--as CPSU leading organs revealed later--negative features of Stalin's personality manifested themselves more strongly than before and became increasingly predominant in his activity. The cult that had developed around his person further strengthened and the mistakes and distorting that accompanied it again worsened.

Stalin had caused great difficulties and grievous losses to the international communist movement as well. Prior to and during the world economic crisis, he was a leading representative of the sectarian views that hampered the antifascist collaboration of communists, socialists and other democratic forces. He too accepted the popular front policy initiated by Dimitrov and Thorez and approved by the famous Seventh Congress of the Communist International. However, it was precisely following that that the Stalin cult developed and subsequent to that the trials took place on the basis of false charges and the spreading of unfounded accusations, which had many victims among political emigrants. Following World War II, his cult extended to the new socialist countries, including our country and was coupled with a "domestic" personality cult, causing grievous losses to the party and the people and causing grave losses to the cause of socialism in our country.

The question frequently arises: Why was the personality cult, which was so harmful for socialism, able to develop? It was not justified by the fact that the Soviet Union's protracted complex international and domestic position called for iron discipline, a constant maintenance of vigilance and a resolute centralization of leadership, because that was not different in Lenin's time, either, and respect for Lenin did not turn into a personality cult during his leadership. Lenin paid great attention to enforcing collective leadership, which was, however, gravely violated by Stalin.

It is an extremely important factor that illumination of the issue began in the Soviet Union, immeidately following Stalin's death, and that subsequently the 20th CPSU Congress dealt with it in more detail and condemned it as a manifestation completely alien to socialism and Marxism-Leninism. Marxist science of history and ideological research have been dealing ever since with reasons for its emergence and issues connected with parrying and preventing it. It is certain that Stalin's personality--its negative traits, that is--played a large part in the establishment of a cult of personality around him. When the 13th CPSU Congress decided the person of the party's secretary general, Lenin called attention to them. Lenin regarded Stalin as one of the outstanding figures of the party, but proposed that he should not become secretary general but rather a person who is "more patient, more loyal, more polite and more attentive to comrades, less dangerous and so forth" than he is. Lenin underscored that, should he be able to concentrate great power in his hands, Stalin's negative traits could become very harmful.

The party congress which was convened following Lenin's death, amid strong intensification of the struggle against Trotskiyism, debated the letter in which Lenin characterized Stalin in the above-mentioned manner. However, making allowances for his important role in repulsing the Trotskyite attacks against Leninism and his increasing prestige in the party and hoping that he would learn his lesson from Lenin's critical remarks, it adopted a position in favor of Stalin retaining his position as Central Committee secretary general.

In the first years, Stalin indeed took notice of Lenin's criticism. However, in the thirties, he increasingly abandoned the Leninist norms of party life and overestimated his own merits in the successes attained by the party and the Soviet people as a whole.

The 20th congress of our fraternal Soviet party revealed the ideological-political confusion and damage caused by Stalin's faulty thesis that the class struggle constantly intensifies in the course of socialist construction. The thesis proceeds from the premise that the fallen exploiters become increasingly desperate and revert to increasingly desperate means in their struggle against the workers rule and that they are far-reachingly supported in it by the imperialist powers. Those are facts. However, just as significant is the fact that socialism is capable of reeducating an increasing proportion of the former exploiters, part of whom become loyal to the new system and another part of whom become definite supporters of it. The base of hostile elements shrinks and they could and should be isolated. That was also demonstrated by the development of the Soviet state, which, however, was disregarded by Stalin. Criticism of his faulty thesis cannot mean negation of the existence of class struggle under conditions of a socialist transformation of society. The class struggle can also intensify in certain periods. However, according to Stalin, the class struggle intensifies not only in certain periods of socialist construction but alongside the attainment of increasing successes by socialism, constantly. Coupled to it was the thesis that hostile undermining activity is concentrated primarily on disruption in the party and that, therefore, the enemy must be sought and found primarily in the party, and the most grievous part of it is that his thesis had in practice become a theoretical basis for spreading an atmosphere of mistrust, for unfounded accusations and for violating revolutionary legality. Also other of Stalin's theses--economic and other theses--had exerted a harmful impact, hampered the development of sciences and created confusion in the general development of the people's economy and society.

Following Stalin's death, the CPSU--condemning the personality cult, which is alien to Marxism-Leninism and, at the same time, restoring the Leninist principles of leadership and the Leninist norms of party life--has done tremendous work in all areas of party work and state, ideological and economic activity. It goes all out to enforce Leninist principles and insure that the aforementioned mistakes should never again be repeated. All this has imparted new impetus to the Soviet Union's development, which is demonstrated by the outstanding results attained in the past quarter century. It is also proven by the increased role fulfilled by the Soviet Union in international life, in which it is in the vanguard of the general struggle waged to insure peace and in the struggle against the imperialist violators of peace and their accomplices.

Bourgeois propaganda has been--and is continuing--taking far-reaching advantage of Stalin's mistake and their consequences for anticommunist propaganda. It is trying to direct attention one-sidedly and exclusively to the negative features of Stalin's activity with the aim of maligning the CPSU and the entire international communist movement. To that end, the personality cult and any distortion caused by it are made to appear as concomitant to the socialist system, although it is well known that the Leninist forces of the CPSU and the world communist movement, including the MSZMP, are waging a resolute and successful struggle against all those manifestations.

It is only feasible objectively to appraise Stalin's activity if we take into consideration the unprecedented efforts, producing enormous results, of the Soviet people, the development of which has become intermeshed with Stalin's work in the party and state leadership. The results are the results of the party and the people, but it would be unhistorical to disregard Stalin's role in it.

Still, one must see also the grave distortions that were associated primarily with Stalin's person, in the elaboration and implementation of which an evil role was played by Beria-type figures who perfidiously abused power. That was declared first and primarily by the CPSU. Therefore, no one can come out in the role of a moral judge of the party and the parties and peoples who have learned their lesson in the spirit of historical objectivity and are developing their activity accordingly. In the spirit of that outlook we are commemorating the 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLESEN

Talks, Press Conference Held

LD211508 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 20 (MTI)--According to the information MTI correspondent received in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, a detailed exchange of views was conducted in an open atmosphere at the Hungarian-Danish foreign ministerial talks on Thursday about current international issues and bilateral relations. It was noted on Hungary's part that the opinions of the two sides were similar on several major international issues, like the questions of security and cooperation in Europe and the necessity to carry on detente. Differing positions were expressed in connection with the NATO decision to deploy new kinds of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It was expounded on Hungarian part that NATO had answered the constructive proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member states with a measure aimed at increasing the armaments race and thereby a very complicated situation had emerged in Europe.

A mutually positive review was made about Hungarian-Danish relations and possibilities to further develop them. The Hungarian side noted with satisfaction that readiness to broaden relations, first of all to expand economic cooperation, was existing also on the part of Denmark. The foreign ministerial talks are considered useful by the Hungarian side. A statement to the same effect was made also by the Danish foreign minister about his visit in Budapest. He invited Frigyes Puja to visit Denmark in order to continue the dialogue.

In the afternoon Kjeld Olesen gave a press conference attended by Hungarian and foreign newsmen at Budapest's hotel Hilton. Rezso Banyasz, head of the press department of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, opened the news conference. The Danish foreign minister summed up the outcome of his negotiations in Hungary. He said that he had a frank and open exchange of views with leaders of the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. He described the talks held in a friendly atmosphere as useful.

Speaking about European security, the visiting foreign minister underlined that at the latest session of the NATO Council, Denmark had suggested postponement of decision on the deployment of medium-range missiles by six months. The Danish stand, too, had a role in that the North Atlantic pact's resolution holds important immediate talks between the member countries of the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. On our part--he said--we are doing everything that the sides sit by the negotiating table. He went on to add: We say there should be negotiations now and immediately. It would be a human and sane decision to stop production of these weapons. We sit around the negotiating table and expand our relations.

Departure From Budapest

LD211510 Budapest MTI in English 1119 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 21 (MTI)--Kjeld Olesen, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, left Budapest on Friday at the end of his official visit to Hungary. He was bid farewell by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in the presence of Henrik Holger Hazthausen, Danish ambassador to Budapest.

KADAR SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

LD191518 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 19 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in the name of the Central Committee, expressed his good wishes in a telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of his 73rd birthday.

CZINEGE ATTENDS VIETANEMSE EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD191839 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 19 (MTI)--A friendly soldiers' rally was held today afternoon in Budapest to mark the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Vietnamese People's Army. The meeting was attended also by Nguyen Phu Soai, Budapest ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Tran Vu, military and air attache of the embassy; and Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, chief of the chief political division of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy defence minister.

Also on the occasion of the anniversary Nguyen Phu Soai gave a reception at the embassy which was attended by Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister; Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister; Colonel General Y.A. Naumenko, representative to Hungary of the chief commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states; by several high-ranking officers of the headquarters of the Soviet southern army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary, and by leaders, as well as military and air attaches of several foreign diplomatic representations in Budapest.

CZINEGE RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU MILITARY GROUP

LD201902 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A military delegation from Guinea-Bissau has visited Hungary. The delegation was led by Maj Lucio Soares, first deputy minister of the armed forces, in response to the invitation by Lt Gen Istvan Olah, deputy minister of defense. The African officers were also received by Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

UNITED STATES TRYING TO CONVENE UNSC MEETING ON IRAN

LD271816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York--Donald McHenry, the American ambassador to the United Nations, is about to resume consultations with Security Council members on a matter to be approved by the Council before 1 January--economic sanctions against Iran. New York diplomatic sources say that the Security Council might meet on Saturday.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK SPEAKS AT BONN RECEPTION

AU241845 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the reception given in his honor by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on 19 December]

[Text] Having expressed his thanks for the hospitable reception, Minister Wojtaszek said:

Like you, I too attach great importance to my present visit to the FRG. The talks I have been able to have with you, sir, and with the federal chancellor were devoted to discussing basic issues--basic both for our entire continent and for our bilateral relations. They are key issues, ones that concern the future of the policy of detente, the halting of the arms race and [the future of] security. Issues of the further development of Polish-FRG relations also occupied an important place in our talks.

Our review of bilateral relations has made obvious for us the achievements produced by the process of normalization in many spheres. Those achievements include the comprehensive efforts by politicians, economic officials and numerous representatives of our two states. The direct and personal dialog between Edward Gierek and Helmut Schmidt has played and is playing a particular role. Mr Vice Chancellor, I think that our meetings are also of great importance.

The permanent political dialog at the highest level between our countries that was initiated in Helsinki, the joint declarations we have signed and the Polish-FRG accords and agreements have created for us extensive and ample opportunities for contacts, cooperation and exchanges. That is true above all of the spheres of crucial significance: Our economic cooperation and, within it, our collaboration in solving, in the long run, the problems of raw materials and energy.

On the other hand, we cannot help noting crucial problems that call for solution. They boil down to the fundamental need to consistently base all spheres and aspects of our relations on the unshakable foundations that the treaty of 7 December 1970 constitutes for both sides.

We have met at a moment that is especially complicated and especially important for our continent and its security and peaceful future.

Two sessions have been held this month: That of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee and that of the NATO Council. The chronological coincidence of those two sessions has made even more glaring the different and even contradictory approaches to the basic issue of the continuation of detente and of the strengthening of security in Europe. The socialist states are consistent in presenting the thesis that the intensification and deepening of the process of political detente requires that it be reinforced by a process of detente in the military sphere. [paragraph continues]

That has been reaffirmed by the specific program included in the Berlin communique of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee and, in particular, by the development of the idea of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We take the view that preparations for that conference should begin as soon as possible.

Appreciating the great importance of the Soviet-American SALT II accord for strengthening international peace and security, including peace and security in Europe, we have voiced our resolute support for a rapid ratification and implementation of that accord.

We have also expressed our interest in success in the Vienna negotiations. That purpose is served by the proposals put forward by the socialist states in the course of those negotiations and the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw a part of its armed forces and weapons from the GDR outside of the zone affected by negotiations.

We take the view that only a constructive course of the Madrid meeting and the correspondingly important treatment at that meeting of problems of military detente could produce the strengthening of peace and security and the development of cooperation in Europe.

I would like to stress most strongly Poland's determined efforts for just such a development of the situation in Europe and the world, which was expressed by the Polish Sejm's message to nations and parliaments of the world and by PZPR First Secretary E. Gierek's speech on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of aggression against Poland and the outbreak of World War II.

As you can see, our position is based on the assumption that the policy of detente cannot be reconciled with intensification of the arms race. That is why we are always for disarmament negotiations conducted without political conditions, not from the position of strength and with respect for the principle of equal security for the sides. That means that we want negotiations that would result in the preservation of the present military balance on a lower and not on a higher level.

We also know the results of the NATO Council's session. Its decision to produce new medium-range nuclear missiles and to deploy them in Western Europe, including the FRG, has created a complicated and difficult situation. That is because the decision seeks in fact to undermine the existing military balance in Europe and to achieve military superiority over the socialist states. It leads to a new and extremely dangerous stage of the arms race on our continent. We see in that decision the negative reaction of the North Atlantic Treaty to the Warsaw Pact states' constructive proposals and to the appeal addressed by the Berlin communique of the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee to NATO states before the NATO committee's December session.

Unfortunately, that NATO decision, fraught with consequences, has destroyed the bases for negotiations on medium-range missiles on the strength of the familiar proposals submitted by the socialist states. It has disappointed the expectations of all those nations and states that want to promote effective efforts to halt the arms race and to achieve progress in the sphere of military detente, disarmament and the strengthening of true security, trust and cooperation in Europe.

The talks we have had and the talks we will continue tomorrow have shown and will have shown that our countries should be particularly conscious of responsibility for the development of the situation in Europe, that is, that they should do all they can to help construct lasting foundations of peace in Europe and throughout the world with their active and genuine policy of detente and through real progress in the process of normalization of mutual relations.

JABLONSKI HONORED ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

Award From State Council

LD280858 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Dec, PAP--Edward Gierek, the PUWP CC first secretary, presented Henryk Jablonski, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and chairman of the Polish Council of State, with the badge of the title "Merited Teacher of the Polish People's Republic" and congratulated him on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The title was conferred on Prof. Henryk Jablonski by the Council of State on the motion of the PUWP CC Political Bureau. Edward Gierek stressed the services rendered by Henryk Jablonski to science and education and his great contribution to consolidating the unity of the Polish nation and development of People's Poland.

Letter From Politburo

LD280900 Warsaw PAP in English 0503 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Dec. PAP--On the occasion of his 70th birthday, Henryk Jablonski, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, received a letter from the PUWP CC Political Bureau expressing deep respect and friendship.

Great qualities of mind and character, ardent patriotism and internationalism and creative contribution have gained you universal respect and enormous prestige of an outstanding scholar and statesman throughout the PUWP and Polish society, says the letter of the Political Bureau. We highly value the [word indistinct] of your experience and knowledge to the work of the Political Bureau and Poland's supreme authorities. You have been the co-author of many attainments scored in the 35 years of People's Poland, and especially in the last decade when we have implemented the line of the 6th and the 7th PUWP congresses. We wish you, dear Comrade Henryk, to score further successes and be satisfied with your social and scientific work. We wish you good health, happiness and prosperity for you and your family, says the letter in conclusion.

WARSAW DAILY VIEWS PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION

AU241856 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Commentary signed "(E.W.)": "Nine Years Later"]

[Text] The precongress discussion has lasted long enough for us to be able to define its general direction and distinctive features.

First, the precongress discussion is a genuine, extensive and universal discussion. The fears expressed in some places that it would be difficult to conduct a discussion in view of the difficulties harassing us, market shortages and complications in production, transportation, and energy have not materialized. The discussion has confirmed approval for the PZPR's socioeconomic policy laid down 9 years ago.

Second, the thrust of the criticism voiced during that discussion is directed both against the current shortcomings of our daily lives and the shortcomings of the organizations and management of the economic processes. In that connection people stress that economic mechanisms will not solve everything automatically and point to the need to increase one's sense of responsibility and to sort things out in one's own sphere, in plants and in institutions. As a rule, that criticism is producing proposals on what should be done to achieve improvements. Many of those proposals are already being implemented, even as the discussion is still continuing.

Third, taken as a whole, the criticism voiced during the precongress discussion does not deny all that which has been achieved in our country in the seventies. It is another matter that those achievements are often a starting point for criticism because errors become even more glaring against the background of a higher level of achievements. Those are running provisional observations, because the discussion is continuing and it is still too early to form a more extensive view of its results.

Nevertheless, even now we are able to fully discern the political, civic and intellectual maturity of the hundreds of thousands participants in the discussion. At party meetings, during general social and community discussions, in the press as well as on radio and television people are looking for the most correct methods of activity in the coming year.

In the same way the discussion in the Sejm committee on the final approval of the 1980 socioeconomic plan and budget has combined criticism of shortcomings with concern for further development, for the correct organization of resources and for stressing the problems that are of supreme importance for the people and the state.

The precongress discussion is mature because it participants are mature. There have been enormous changes in the education, knowledge and skills of our citizens in the seventies. Some 600,000 of the 1 million experts with higher education have graduated in the seventies. However, there is more to it than just formal education. Poland's closer economic relations with foreign countries, the purchase of a number of licenses, the work abroad of many Polish enterprises and teams and progress in modernization of industry and farming have helped increase the skills and qualifications of hundreds of thousands of our workers.

Today, 20 December, is the ninth anniversary of the memorable Seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum that made a breakthrough and began the long-term process of changes. That process is still continuing and holds prospects for the coming years. Everyone can objectively assess what our country and its citizens have achieved in the past 9 years, how far our economy has been modernized and to what extent the population's incomes have increased.

And what next? How will we implement the program put forward 9 years ago, a program that has given priority to problems of man and to improvements in his living standards through the strengthening of the country? We are searching for an answer to that question in the present precongress discussion, during which we are formulating lessons for the eighties on the strength of the appraisal of the seventies and on the strength of the criticism of our shortcomings. We are doing that in order to continue to implement the ideas of the seventh plenum.

RAILWAYMEN FOUND 1979 'PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT'

LD260956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] This year has been particularly difficult for our railwaymen. After the difficulties of the first quarter the railways tried to reduce the backlog and considerable efforts were concentrated on the repairs of the rolling stock and the railway network. It was impossible, however, to make up for the delays and it is envisaged that this year the railwaymen will transport about 473 million tons of cargo--6 million tons less than last year. This has been caused by many factors: The infrastructure of the railways is affected by considerable shortages of spare parts and materials which makes it impossible to carry out the repairs in an efficient way. Responsibility for the railways' troubles is shared also by customers who hold on to the railway wagons for too long and who are careless in respect of their technical condition.

DOCUMENT ON HYDROPOWER UNIT, BORDER DEMARCATION SIGNED WITH USSR

AU241836 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] In conformity with the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR Government regarding joint construction of the Stinca-Costesti hydropower unit on the Prut River and regarding the conditions for exploiting that unit, documents on demarcating the border between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR on the dam and the reservoir of the hydropower unit were signed in Bucharest at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Friday, 21 December 1979.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS YUGOSLAV COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

AU251721 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of the national defense of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the 38th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army.

TURKISH TRADE MINISTER HAS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN BUCHAREST

AU272114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 27 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/12/1979--On December 27, Halil Basol, minister of trade of Turkey, who attends the sixth session of the joint government commission of economic cooperation between Romania and Turkey, had interviews with Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of finance; Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology; Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry.

During the interviews, they discussed questions related to the further development of the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Turkey, as well as other questions of joint interest.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTRY AIDE CONDUCTS TRADE TALKS IN CAIRO

AU272151 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 27 Dec 79 AU

[Text] A Romanian delegation led by Gheroghe Petrescu, minister and secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine Building, conducted talks in Cairo with the leaders of certain Egyptian ministries. The two sides discussed matters pertaining to developing trade exchange and cooperation between Romania and Egypt in the field of machinebuilding and transportation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU211930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/12/1979--On December 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, received the delegation of the Portuguese Socialist Party (PSP), led by Jaime Gama, national secretary of that party.

On the occasion, messages of warm salute were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and the PSP secretary-general, Mario Soares.

During the talks highlighted was the positive course of the relations of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Socialist Party, between Romania and Portugal, and underlined was the joint interest in the expansion of those relations.

The exchange of views on current international questions brought to the fore the two parties' determination to further act for ensuring a climate of peace, security and collaboration in Europe and worldwide, for translating into fact the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and for carrying into effect tangible measures of military disengagement, disarmament--nuclear disarmament in the first place. Both sides stressed the particular importance of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due in 1980, called upon to contribute to the strengthening of security and collaboration in Europe and in the entire world. It was also pointed out that the strengthening od detente calls for resolute actions for the establishment of new, democratic interstate relations in the international life, for the negotiated settlement of interstate litigious issues, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic and political order meant to ensure the free and independent development of all peoples, their unhampered access to the achievements of contemporary civilization.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS, PLEDGES TIES WITH FOREIGN UNIONS

AU251646 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Summary] "The proceedings of the plenum of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions took place in Bucharest 19 December."

The participants in the plenary session discussed the tasks incumbent upon trade unions as envisaged in the 12th RCP Congress documents and measures to increase the trade unions' contribution to fulfilling the plan on Romania's socioeconomic development in 1980. In conclusion the plenum sent a telegram to the RCP Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pledging "to continue to act in the spirit of the basic principles of our party's foreign policy to deepen cooperation with the trade unions in socialist countries, in developing countries and in all countries of the world and to strengthen the unity of all working people in the struggle for peace, general disarmament, democracy and social progress."

HIGHER ARMY POLITICAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM, PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR RCP

AU271427 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Summary] The Higher Army Political Council held a plenum on 22 December in Bucharest, with the participation of Col Gen Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, and Dumitru Popa, secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

"Reiterating the army's full endorsement of the documents of the 12th RCP Congress and expressing joy and satisfaction at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection as party secretary general, participants in the plenum discussed--in a spirit of high responsibility and exactingness--action guidelines and working ways and methods for fully implementing tasks devolving upon them from the program documents adopted by the supreme forum of Romanian communists in the life and activity of army commands, units and cultural institutes."

At the end of the plenum, the participants sent a cable to President Nicolae Ceausescu pledging to continue to devotedly serve the interests of the party, people and country.

SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT EXECUTIVE BUREAU MEETS

AU272107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 27 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/12/1979--A meeting of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] took place in Bucharest, on December 27.

The Executive Bureau analysed the activity carried out throughout the country for the formation of the Socialist Unity Front's own organization, noting that organizations have been founded so far in enterprises, villages, districts, institutions, embracing over 2,400,000 members while admission of members to the S.U.F. own organizations continues. At present, preparations are being made for the holding of the county conferences of the Socialist Unity Front, which will analyse the activity deployed since the First Congress of the Socialist Unity Front, will take steps to help fulfilling the plan of socio-economic development by territorial units for 1980, the proper unfolding of the activity of the S.U.F. own bodies and organizations.

Analyzed was also the stage of preparations for the Second Congress of the Socialist Unity Front, which will take place on January 17 and 18, 1980.

The Executive Bureau of the S.U.F. National Council examined the way action is taken the country over for the proper preparation and unfolding of the campaign of election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, setting measures meant to ensure the application of the criteria and rules of judicious representation in the state power bodies, of all working people's categories, of women, of the members of the S.U.F. own organizations.

CEAUSESCU MAKES SPEECH AT OPENING OF BUCHAREST SUBWAY LINE

AU251616 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at opening ceremony of Bucharest subway section on 19 December]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf I would like to extend warm congratulations to all designers, engineers, workers, military and youth who have worked on the first line of our capital's, Romania's subway. (applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

I would also like to extend congratulations to all residents in Bucharest who now have an excellent public transportation network which, between now and 1985, should be extended some 30 kilometers, thus creating favorable transportation conditions for the people in Bucharest. (cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

Implementation of the program on developing the subway--and in general Bucharest's public transportation--requires firm and decisive measures and proper organization on the part of the municipal party committee and the municipal People's Council so as to carry out all work on schedule and even earlier and to achieve a proper operation of both the subway and the other public transportation means so that next year we will be able to guarantee proper transportation in Bucharest. We have everything required for it and we must do all we can to implement the program that has been envisaged. (applause, cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

I would like to wish all those who are active in this subway and who contribute to achieving properly operating public transportation greater successes in the future in implementing the program set forth by the party and the decisions of the 12th party congress as an important element of improving the people's well-being and developing our socialist fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

POLITIKA CALLS PRAVDA STALIN CRITICISM STRONGEST IN 15 YEARS

AU270905 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 22 December on page 2 carries a 1,000-word report from Moscow by R. Bajalski reviewing the 21 December PRAVDA editorial article on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Iosip Vissarionovich Stalin. Noting that the PRAVDA "article had been expected" in Moscow, Bajalski adds that "it is also no surprise that the leading party daily has confirmed the already known CPSU appraisals of Stalin's activities, appraisals which, following the 20th CPSU Congress, were precisely stated in the 30 June 1956 CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled 'On Overcoming the Cult of Personality and its Consequences.'" Bajalski points out that in its reference to "the struggle for the victory of socialism" PRAVDA "does not single out Stalin as a man of merit even for the period in which the validity of his work in his prominent position as general secretary is not disputed." On the other hand, PRAVDA "devotes considerably more space to a peculiar way of balancing the criticism of Stalin's activities, criticism initiated by the CPSU," Bajalski reports. He also finds it "interesting that PRAVDA fails to emphasize any special merits of Stalin in the war against the fascist Germany" but rather stresses "the feats of the Soviet people." According to Bajalski's conclusion, "the first impression is that PRAVDA took the occasion to confirm the validity and lasting character of known party criticism of 'the cult of personality' more strongly than in any other article in the last 15 years."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 22 December on page 7 carries a 1,100-word report from Moscow by Dusan Cukic reviewing the same PRAVDA editorial article on the 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth. In his review Cukic notes that "PRAVDA in fact advocates the view that with Stalin's departure Stalinism also disappeared and that the Soviet state's and party's successes are the best evidence to confirm that view." In concluding his review Cukic reports that "foreign observers in Moscow are comparing the articles appearing now with those that appeared 10 years ago on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of Stalin's birth. It is noted that the basic conclusions are based on the 1956 decision but that at the same time certain parts have simply been left out, as for instance the part about Stalin's 'oversight' on the eve of World War II. It is also noticed that it is an effort to prove that there was no Stalinism within the party and the movement and that, following Stalin's departure from the scene, the normal revolutionary road was continued without any relapses, thanks to the persistent work of the party and the preserved nucleus," Cukic says.

POL POT'S REMOVAL FROM OFFICE SEEN AS BENEFICIAL

LD272104 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Kampucheans have withstood the latest Vietnamese offensive. At the same time Pol Pot has been removed and the basic directions of domestic policy in Democratic Kampuchea are being revised. Here is what Aleksandar Novacic, TANJUG correspondent, reports from Beijing:

Even though Pol Pot remains one of the key figures in Democratic Kampuchea, many see in his removal from the position of prime minister a step which could eventually lead to the broader unification of all Kampuchean forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese forces.

The important question now is the role of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who enjoys significant support in many international circles, as opposed to former Prime Minister Pol Pot, who came in for much criticism over his domestic policy in Kampuchea.

Together with Pol Pot's removal from the government, the representatives of Kampucheans who are fighting in the country have adopted a decision on the suspension of the Constitution as it has existed hitherto, which is seen in Beijing diplomatic circles as the revision of the basic directions in the internal politics of the country. This is also a compromise measure which is meant to stimulate the formation of a broader patriotic front and the unification of all Kampucheans.

What is the reaction to these changes by the Chinese, who are known to have lent firm support to Pol Pot? So far there have been no direct commentaries in the Beijing press, but it has already been noticed that the papers here have carried part of an interview which Pol Pot recently granted to foreign journalists and in which he self-critically dealt with his own acts.

Eleven months after the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, these are new elements in the still very restless and uncertain area which remains a crisis spot of new conflicts. The fighters of Democratic Kampuchea have, by all appearances, withstood the Vietnamese offensive this time.

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR 21ST UNESCO CONFERENCE

LD280354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The committee for the preparation of the 21st UNESCO General Conference met in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic.

There was discussion of what has been done up to now in connection with the organization of this exceptionally significant international gathering in Yugoslavia. The session is to be held in Belgrade next autumn and the task of the committee, which was chosen by the Federal Executive Council on the initiative of the Yugoslav National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, is to coordinate all the business connected with preparations for and the holding of this gathering in Belgrade.

The introductory report was presented by Dr Ivo Margan, chairman of the committee and vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who underlined the range of tasks the volume of preparations for the sessions places before the committee. Among other things, Dr Margan said that committees for coordinating preparations for the 21st session have already been formed in some republics and provinces, or are about to be formed, and that such a body has also been created in Belgrade.

Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the committee and president of the Federal Executive Council, also spoke at the session of the committee for the preparation of the 21st UNESCO General Conference. He said:

Next year, in 1980, Yugoslavia will be the host of the 21st UNESCO General Conference, a very important specialized agency within the United Nations. On that occasion, delegations from 148 countries, together with a large number of observers from various international, interstate and other organizations and press representatives will gather in our capital.

In the final declaration of the recently held sixth conference of nonalined countries heads of state or government in Havana, special emphasis was laid on the nonalined countries' satisfaction with the role and activities of UNESCO in international relations. Therefore, increased efforts are rightly expected from nonalined countries so that such features of UNESCO become even more fully manifest.

For almost 2 months the activities of UNESCO in the previous 2 years will be discussed in Belgrade. Views will be exchanged on future activities and their contents, which will be of essential importance in view of UNESCO's significance and role in the struggle for peace, equality, new international political and economic relations, the democratization of education, the progress of science and technology and so forth.

In the number of those taking part and the length of the session, it will be the largest international gathering in Yugoslavia to date, which in itself represents a great obligation and challenge for us as host country. The rich contents of UNESCO's activities, as well as Yugoslavia's contributions until now as a member of the non-alined movement, to the development of international cooperation in the sphere of education, science, culture and information, futher increase our tasks in connection with the 21st session.

In accordance with all this, then, our obligation is not only to prepare the necessary organizational and technical conditions for the work of the 21st session, but also to call for new stimuli and contributions to the expansion of international cooperation in the sphere of education, science, culture and information. This first assumes the relevant involvement of the Yugoslav National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO and of the Yugoslav delegation to that session, together with the other delegations of friendly countries, in making efforts and constructive contributions, as has been done in the past, to the promotion of the program activities of UNESCO and of its progressive role in the contemporary world. The Yugoslav National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO will be involved most directly in the program contents and ideopolitical aspects of this session and will secure the involvement of the many workers in these spheres throughout the country in all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces for the sake of successful preparations for the session.

Regarding the Federal Executive Council, it is taking all the necessary measures in its sphere of jurisdiction in order to contribute to the rational method of organization of the work of the 21st UNESCO General Conference and its full success, Veselin Djuranovic concluded.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO POLAND'S JABLONSKI

LD261012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, has sent Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of your 70th birthday I send you with particular pleasure cordial felicitations and best wishes for your good health, personal happiness and new successes in your responsible work for the prosperity and all-round progress of friendly socialist Poland.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully in the interest of our peoples, peace, understanding and progress in the world."

DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS UNDER TITO AT KARADJORDJEVO

AU211705 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Karadjordjevo, 18 December--TANJUG--Under the chairmanship of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, a session of the National Defense Council of the SFRY Presidency was held in Karadjordjevo today.

The session paid tribute to Edvard Kardelj and Vidoje Smilevski, distinguished Yugoslav revolutionaries and deceased members of the council.

The session further examined the draft bill on all-people's defense and a report on military-economic relations with foreign countries. The council supported the initiative to introduce a new law on all-people's defense and, making certain suggestions, accepted the text of the draft bill as a basis for further work in preparing the law. The council positively assessed the development so far and adopted conclusions on our military-economic relations with foreign countries.

The council also discussed some other topical questions of our defense preparations.

LJUBICIC INTERVIEWED ON YPA THRIFTINESS, USEFULNESS

AU222000 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Dec 79 pp 7-8 AU

[Text] On the occasion of 22 December, the Yugoslav People's Army Day, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has received Pero Ivacic and Mihailo Saranovic, respectively director and chief editor of TANJUG, and Slavko Stanic, editor of the Internal Political Department of TANJUG.

In the course of the interview, the federal secretary for national defense, at TANJUG's request, replied to several questions relating to the results achieved in building the all-people's defense system and of the combat readiness of the armed forces.

International Situation Is Constantly Deteriorating

[Question] The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] personnel mark each of their holidays, including this 35th one, with fresh successes. Please assess the achievements in the defense efforts of our community during this year of the great jubilees of the LCY, SKOJ [Federation of Yugoslav Communist Youth] and the revolutionary trade unions.

[Answer] The conditions under which we are building our armed forces and implementing the protection and security of our self-managing socialist society are very complex. In the past few years, the international situation has been constantly deteriorating, numerous crises threaten new confrontations and detente experiences serious delays. Comrade Tito has stressed that several times and did so recently at Bugojno.

The armaments race continues, although military depots all over the world are already full of dangerous destructive devices. Tremendous sums are spent for military equipment, while on the other hand there are still people dying of hunger. The process of relaxation of tension is lagging. The policy of force continues to predominate, for the equation, more arms equal greater security, has not yet been rejected. Such a formula ordains the size of the military budgets of the bloc states.

The maintenance of an illusory equilibrium of forces at any cost is the alpha and omega of the big powers' and the antagonistic blocs' views. The spheres of interests, interventions, interference in internal affairs of independent states are only some of the manifestations of such a development.

In such a complicated international military-political situation, we have increased our efforts and accelerated the building and the modernization of the armed forces in general and of the YPA as their striking part in particular.

By incorporating the defense function in the scope of activities of the factors of our sociopolitical system we have strengthened our defense force several times over, for in that way defense has become an inseparable part of our overall activities, responsibility and care of each working man and all other subjects in society.

Armed struggle is primary in the concept of all-people's defense, but it will never and in no place be waged isolated and without a contribution of all other participants in the all-people's defense war. Such a relationship between the armed and unarmed struggle necessarily demands constant efforts for a greater mutual harmony, organization and incessant training of the two entities of all-people's defense war, which are different and yet inseparable at the same time.

The YPA Is a Modernly Armed, Technically Equipped and Combat Ready Part of Our Armed Forces

We note with pleasure that the level of readiness and preparedness of our armed forces is constantly increasing. This year we continued with the realization of the 5-year plan of development and modernization of the YPA, the emphasis being on organizational improvement, mobilization preparedness, the increase of combat readiness, modernization and improvement of the system of leadership and commanding, an increase in mobility and firepower, the building of the system of rear security, the reduction of the noncombat as compared with the combat part of the military organization, and so forth.

The system of training and education in the YPA has been functionally harmonized with the overall preparations of society for war. Military exercises are being coordinated more and more with the exercises of other factors in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and we have paid special attention to the training of the commands and staffs and their mutual cooperation.

The YPA is now a modernly armed, technically equipped and combat ready part of our armed forces, which is in keeping with its role and task to prevent any suprise aggression, to provide favorable conditions for a full mobilization of the armed forces and the transition of society to a state of war, and furthermore to carry our tasks in the defense of the country together with other structures of all-people's defense. Despite certain difficulties in allocating funds for financing, a continuity has been assured in the overall modernization and development of the YPA. An economical use of resources at all levels of leading and commanding has contributed greatly to it.

[Question] The economical use of resources elicited a favorable response among the people recently when you reported to the Federal Assembly on the budget funds for next year. This year, too, the Yugoslav People's Army has made its contribution to the goal of economic stabilization. How is that being realized without being detrimental to combat readiness?

[Answer] In view of society's difficulties in providing such large funds we have reduced our requirements. That is certainly our serious contribution to the country's economic stabilization because the funds will be provided during a later and economically more favorable period.

It is understandable that, as a result of reduction of the volume of budget funds, we will carry out one part of the army modernization program later or rather we will set a pattern of realization of the program in accord with the social community's ability to provide the necessary resources.

The army accepted and implemented in its entirety the measures adopted for the country's economic stabilization from the very beginning, that is, from the time of the adoption of the conclusions of the political leadership.

All commands and LCY organizations, ranging from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to small units, have reduced their spending and made it more effective and have prepared their concrete and very detailed economic programs.

The construction investment program of the Yugoslav People's Army has been reduced and the number of projects involved in the program has been brought down to a reasonable and necessary level. About 350 of the planned or started projects have been removed from the program, resulting in the saving of some 20 percent of the planned total financial investment.

And as to our salaries, we have consistently acted in conformity with the demands of policy and with real social trends. Thus the incomes of military personnel have increased considerably more slowly than the personal incomes of workers in Yugoslavia's economy. And other personal payments, such as subsidies for annual vacations, per diem allowances, separation allowances and so forth, too, have been lower in the Yugoslav People's Army than in other corresponding communities.

Although it could not be allowed to reduce the requirements in such vital spheres as technical modernization, training, combat readiness, housing construction and the like, I want to emphasize that, by engaging the entire personnel of the Yugoslav People's Army in finding economically more effective solutions, we have effected considerable savings in those spheres of spending also.

This our orientation to very economical spending and to economizing to the utmost possible limit will also be maintained in the future. We in the army strive to behave in that manner and therefore we also expect the same behavior from others.

Army Has Always Come to Aid Whenever People Have Been in Danger

I want to add this: A part of the budget resources of the Yugoslav People's Army has been regularly spent outside the framework of what can be called "pure" army requirements even though only the latter are taken into consideration at the time of planning expenditures. For instance let us consider only the engagement of the Yugoslav People's Army at times of natural disasters; and those activities of the army undoubtedly require the spending of great quantities of material and financial resources, in addition to the required human labor and effort which are visible to the public.

[Question] And it is precisely those natural disasters or exceptional situations, including the earthquake in Montenegro and the recent floods, that have represented an unwanted test of joint operations of all factors of all-people's defense. What experiences have been gained in that connection?

[Answer] The catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro and the recent floods which affected large parts of our country have put to test, among other things, some parts of our armed forces, not only in the areas affected by the floods, but also beyond these areas. Everywhere the units of the Yugoslav People's Army immediately rushed to the aid of the endangered population even though they were themselves in a situation in which they had to work to rescue their own people, weapons, equipment and other military property. The army's aid is all the more valuable because it is provided in the most critical moments, that is, in those moments when the functioning of sociopolitical communities and work organizations aimed at undertaking measures to eliminate the consequences of a disaster is only at its beginning stage, especially because of disrupted communications systems and interrupted communications. For instance, as early as in the very first minutes after the earthquake in Montenegro, units from the Bar, Ulcinj, Kumbor and other garrisons were called in and very soon military helicopters were on the way to the earthquake areas; naval vessels were dispatched, communications equipment was provided and teams of the military medical academy and other military health institutions were on the way there.

Altogether 4,850 men of the Yugoslav People's Army, several engineering units with their equipment, 830 motor vehicles, 43 airplanes and helicopters, 106 boats, one iron and two pontoon bridges (built across Ibar river by Vucitern and by Marijevo) and 150 kitchens were engaged in eliminating the consequences of the earthquakes and the floods and giving assistance to the population. More than 60,000 warm meals, 550 tents and large quantities of other equipment needed by the people in the first days after the disasters, were provided during the same operations.

And the territorial defense forces in the regions affected by disasters also made their full contribution to helping the population eliminate the consequences of disasters. The territorial defense units were mobilized wherever it was necessary and they were employed in numerous tasks in the same way as the units of the Yugoslav People's Army.

In natural disasters civil defense not only justified its existence but also proved that its role in these and other similar situations cannot be replaced by anything else.

Linking All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Into a Unified System

[Question] It seems that the announced new law on all-people's defense and social self-protection will serve precisely those efforts and the new qualities of defense organization....

[Answer] What is primarily involved here is the need to more firmly link all-people's defense and social self-protection into a unified defense and self-protection mechanism. Such linkage requires a law that will regulate and mutually coordinate the rights, duties and authority of all factors performing those functions in order to insure joint preventive and operational activities in defense of the country and in protection of its constitutional order against any possible enemy and surprise both in peace and in a possible war.

It has become evident that the new law must also more fully express the role of the League of Communists as the vanguard of the workers class and of other organized socialist forces in the realization of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

[Question] Comrade General, it is known that the Yugoslav People's Army has developed notable activity on an international scale. It is in accordance with the SFRY's foreign political orientation that the Yugoslav People's Army has developed rather extensive and fruitful cooperation with the armies of many nonalined countries. We would like you to tell us something more about the substance of that cooperation.

Our Military Relations With Nonalined Countries Are Constantly Developing

[Answer] The relations of the Yugoslav People's Army with foreign armed forces are in accord with the general intent and principles of the SFRY's foreign policy and are based on the views and directives of the state and party leadership. They contribute to the implementation of the SFRY's policy and to the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

Military relations are realized through mutual military professional, military-economic and scientific-technical cooperation among delegations and working groups and through the schooling of members of the armed forces of some nonalined countries in our country.

Our military relations with nonalined countries are constantly developing both qualitatively and quantitatively and in that connection primary importance is attached to efforts to provide, within the limits of our potential, the maximum assistance in building up, making independent and training the armed forces of nonalined countries and, through that, maximum assistance in strengthening their security and independence.

The main emphasis in our cooperation with nonalined and developing countries is placed on providing professional assistance in the formation and development of armed forces, the sales of arms and military equipment, the construction of various projects of infrastructure and the schooling of members of their armed forces. A considerable number of nonalined and developing countries strive to solve as many of their problems in the sphere of the build-up of their armed forces as possible with the SFRY's assistance in order to avoid any dependence on the bloc-oriented countries and their armies and especially on the big powers.

It must be pointed out that the concept of all-people's defense is also becoming a very acceptable strategic orientation for the defense policies of some of the nonalined countries and that is the reason for their great interest in our experience and assistance in that sphere.

I want to add here that our military cooperation with nonalined and developing countries is developing to mutual advantage. The export of arms and military equipment to those countries covers 72 percent of our expenditure for imports of war technical material; but if we also include revenues from engineering projects, then the percentage is much higher.

The exports of arms and military equipment amount to 3.56 percent of Yugoslavia's total annual exports and the exports of arms and military equipment to nonalined and developing countries amount to 16.63 percent of Yugoslavia's total annual exports to those countries.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF GENERAL LJUBICIC

Address to Belgrade Officials

LD241525 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today visited the Belgrade City Assembly and spoke to the city leaders about socioeconomic development and Belgrade's preparedness for all-people's defense.

The following took part in the talks: Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the League of Communists City Conference Organization; Velizar Maslac, vice president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Miljenko Zrelec, president of the Belgrade City Assembly Executive Council; Uros Bajic, president of the Belgrade City Committee of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Association; Vukasin Brajcvic, president of the Belgrade City Organization of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers; Aleksandar Paripovic and Miodrag Rajkovic, city secretaries for national defense and internal affairs; Stevan Jovanovic, director of the Institute for Planning Development. Also taking part in the talks were Col Gens Petar Gracanin, Milos Stanimirovic and Ilija Radakovic, Lt Col Gen Dr Drago Nikolic, Maj Gen Dr Stanislav Piscevic and others.

Military Training Center Visit

LD241823 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, accompanied by Zivorad Kovacevic, Dusan Gligorijevic, Col Gen Milos Stanimirovic and other representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and of sociopolitical organizations of the capital, visited the training center in Bubanj Potok today. On that occasion, Ljubicic was acquainted with the work and training plans at this center. After touring the teaching and other installations and training grounds, Ljubicic opened the newly-built firing range at this center.

SLOVENE SAWP ON ORGANIZATION'S PART IN PROBLEM SOLVING

AU202028 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[J.P. report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 December--The first constitutive session of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, a congress of this most mass-like and broadest united front of organized socialist forces, began in Ljubljana today. The opening reports by Mitja Ribicic, president of the republican conference; Milos Prosenc, secretary of the republican conference; and Savin Jogan, member of the republican conference presidium, and the interesting and frank discussion in which more than 30 delegates took part manifested a full unity of all the members and parts of the front in the struggle for the further prosperity of socialist and self-managing Slovenia and Yugoslavia.

All speculations about the future of Yugoslavia, pressure on the self-managing and nonalined orientation of our country from the West and the East, petty political scheming by remnants of clericalism and the appearance of "hawks" in our political area were resolutely denounced and rejected.

It was stressed that the local SAWP organizations, set up as fronts on a delegate basis, are our great force which nothing can replace, and that it is precisely at the level of local self-administration that the struggle for depoliticizing the differing interests of the working people and organizations can be waged most effectively and the unity of the people regardless of their religious, national, social and other differences in the view of the world can be strengthened on a self-managing basis.

The solving of ecological problems by organized socialist forces with the utmost responsibility of the workers class is at the same time a significant means in the struggle against technocratic development planning, uncontrolled forces of private ownership and ruthless consumer destruction of nature.

Next year, it was said in the discussion, we must once and for all eliminate the possibilities of alienation and transfer of income and of the funds of expanded and overall social reproduction, and in connection with the distribution of bank funds we must prevent collusion between technocracy and bureaucracy behind the backs of self-managers, because it is precisely this field of our social life that is most politicized and full of demagogic and nationalist slogans. It was stressed at the session that our greatest dangers are complacency, tolerance of mediocrity, provincialism and isolation.

Mitja Ribicic was reelected president of the republican conference; Tilka Blaha, Vlado Klemencic and Beno Zupancic were elected vice presidents and Milos Prosenc secretary. The conference also elected a front-like delegate presidium and members of the SAWP of Slovenia delegation to the SAWPY Federal Conference. It also adopted a statute decision and set up a statute commission that has the task to prepare, by the first programmatic session of the republican conference in 1980, draft amendments to the statute of the SAWP of Slovenia, which the republican conference will adopt by the end of 1981.

DJURANOVIC OUTLINES PLANS FOR OVERCOMING MAJOR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD252314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2122 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 25 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic this evening spoke about major economic problems with which Yugoslavia will start the next year, and measures and actions to solve these problems.

In his interview to the Belgrade television, broadcast within the programme "Aktuelnosti", Premier Djuranovic stressed that it is only through a powerful nation-wide action that the Yugoslav economy can be stabilized, the gap between production and consumption reduced and inflation suppressed.

The Yugoslav premier (?designated) the improvement in the country's balance of payments, the adjustment of consumption and income and the halting of the growth of inflation were the three priority tasks in overcoming objective economic difficulties.

In carrying out these tasks, it is of primary importance to implement these measures through a self-management action and by relying on the strength of self-management relations, Djuranovic said.

As regards the projected 6 percent increase of exports in the coming year, Djuranovic said that in order to increase the competitiveness of Yugoslav goods on the world market it is essential to improve the quality and assortment of goods and to introduce large series production. He also said that price policy and measures stimulating producers-exporters are important for the further breakthrough on the world market.

The Federal Executive Council considers that a maximum limit in balance-of-payment deficit has been reached this year, Djuranovic said. So far as next year is concerned, it is essential that the deficit be reduced to a tolerable level through increased exports and by making imports conditional on the country's balance-of-payments possibilities.

Djuranovic went on to say that the [word indistinct] 1980 budget will be four billion dinars less than planned. This will be achieved primarily by cutting down the federal administration expenditures.

Speaking in general of the economy measures in Yugoslav society, the Yugoslav premier especially stressed that the country's energy policy should be oriented towards domestic sources and that economizing in this field should become a part of long-term economic policy.

Next year, Yugoslavia's industry should be oriented for the most part towards export, and the growth rate in industrial production should be determined by the rate of increase in export, Djuranovic stated. Thus industrial production would increase by the maximum 8 per cent on the projected realization for this year.

This year, for the first time in its history, Yugoslavia produced more than 10 million tons of maize. The planned level in wheat production, however, has not been achieved, so that certain quantities will have to be imported.

Djuranovic also stated that this year, Yugoslavia has produced and processed record quantities of sugar beet, so that it will appear, for the first time, as a sugar exporter on the international market. High production of sunflowers and grapes has also been recorded.

The record maize production, said Djuranovic, constitutes a new change for faster and more extensive development of livestock farming, which means larger production of meat for both domestic and foreign markets.

In particular, Djuranovic emphasized that Yugoslavia has all the necessary conditions to realize ambitious plans in agricultural production, in order not only to meet the increased needs of the country, but also for more substantial export. Agricultural development would also help mitigate unemployment problems.

BUDGETARY REDUCTIONS DOMINATE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MEETINGS

Kostic on Republic Contributions

LD220007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, today informed the delegates--members of the Committee of Finance of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republic and Provinces--of the latest proposal of the Federal Executive Council which regulates the so-called revenue of the 1980 federal budget.

The Federal Executive Council proposed that the contribution by the republics and provinces be reduced by as much as 14 percent compared with the original proposal. The contributions by the republics and provinces to the federal budget, according to the latest proposal of the Federal Executive Council, should grow at the rate of 29.8 percent as compared to the original proposal, which envisaged a growth of 43.9 percent. Thus, the republics and provinces are to put 36.91 billion dinars into the federal budget instead of the originally planned 40.87 billion dinars. As Kostic said, the planned increase in the basic turn-over tax is also reduced from 39.2 to 26.6 percent, or from 53.5 billion to 48.38 billion dinars.

Kostic proposed that the difference be covered in two ways: The first proposal envisages that the resources which are lacking be recouped from the potentials of business banks by means of bonds. The second proposal is to insure half of the resources lacking with bonds and the other half with a credit from the primary issue of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

No changes are envisaged on the expenditure side of the federal budget except for the already proposed 3 percent linear reduction in the volume of the budget.

Assembly Chamber Debates

LD221950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Despite the latest proposals by the Federal Executive Council there has been no notable progress in coordinating the attitudes of the republics and provinces on the 1980 federal budget. Today's debate also failed to yield any significant developments. Thus, the work on coordinating this important financial document continues.

The fact that the delegates--members of the Committee for Finance of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces--are spending the weekend at the SFRY Assembly and discussing the planned documents for next year, clearly demonstrates the complex situation in the economy, as well as in the decisionmaking process on how to work in 1980. In past years there have also been considerable problems in the coordination process but December 1979 has been the most difficult period. Swords are being crossed concerning the federal budget, the balance of payments of the country as a whole and of every republic and province individually, and over the distribution of income, or more precisely, the proposal that consumption be severely reduced next year. It is on the coordination of these three essential issues that the success of this year's coordination in the SFRY Assembly in general depends.

Judging by everything--and this was also confirmed today--the volume of the expenditures of the 1980 federal budget is unacceptable to the majority of the republics and provinces.

The delegates' firm view is that the federal budget should share the fate of other budgets in the republics, provinces and municipalities. They stressed in particular that in this respect the federation should set an example. From whom should we expect self-denial if the federal organs do not set an example was a question asked at today's session. The budgets of the municipalities, republics and provinces will be certainly lower if further efforts are made to reduce the federal budget.

The delegates also discussed the latest proposal of the Federal Executive Council on the so-called revenue side of the federal budget. The majority of the delegates consider the involvement of new resources either from the primary issue [by the National Bank of Yugoslavia] or through bonds of business banks as unacceptable.

The Committee for Finance will work continuously until the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces scheduled for 26 December. The Federal Executive Council is expected to put forward on Monday, 24 December, its response to the attitudes of the republics and provinces, or more precisely, to their firm proposal to aim at a new reduction in the size of the 1980 federal budget.

Council's Incomes Proposal Rejected

LD231530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council's proposal that personal incomes in the economy in 1980 should rise by no more than 18 percent as a whole is not acceptable to the republics and provinces. At the session of the Finance Committee of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, seven delegations came out against the formulation of the draft resolution for 1980 proposed by the Federal Executive Council, with the remark that the Serbian delegation's amendment to the proposed solution for personal incomes was acceptable to the majority.

The Serbian delegation proposed that real personal incomes of workers in production should grow only to the extent of the growth in productivity of labor and in other economic and nonproductive activities real personal incomes and other personal receipts should be within the limits of the rise in personal incomes of workers in material production. In order for this to be realized, the disposal of net income will be the means of insuring that resources for personal incomes and joint consumption in 1980 rise at least 4 percent more slowly than the rise in net income.

The Serbian delegation emphasized that in the area of personal incomes there is also a need to provide for certain stimulative measures, because otherwise there might be harmful consequences. In the view of the participants in the discussion, the Federal Executive Council's proposed approach represents, in a way, a repudiation of the efforts of self-managing organized associated labor and of all subjective forces, which have achieved certain successes in distribution. In the view of the Slovene delegation, the setting of ceilings on incomes will mean that the motive and stimulus to realize greater income will be lost. Experience demonstrates that every limitation on the growth of personal incomes has negative consequences, since ways and methods of compensating for the reduced incomes have always been found.

Instead of workers being involved at work in their own work organizations, they look for earnings outside it. But the Slovene Assembly does not have any remarks on the level of the restrictive approach, rather demands that all proposed limitations are linked with the growth in income.

The Federal Executive Council's proposal is not acceptable to the other delegations either. The delegates have reproached the Federal Executive Council for bypassing the remarks of the republics and provinces on the limitation of the rise in personal incomes to 18 percent. For Croatia, Macedonia, Vojvodina and Montenegro, as well as for Slovenia, the most acceptable solution is that offered by the Serbian Assembly and politically it is the most correct standpoint, that the growth in personal incomes should depend on the growth in net income or income, since in this way working people's self-management right to adequate reward for their work and contribution is not denied.

The Federal Executive Council is expected to present its own view tomorrow on the standpoint of the republics and provinces on the disputed Article 15 of the economic resolution for 1980, the article which regulates the growth of personal, general and joint consumption.

Budget Proposal Discussion Delays

LD251936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] At its session this morning, the Federal Executive Council was informed of the course of the coordination of the attitudes of the republics and provinces with regard to the draft resolution on the economic and social policy for 1980, the budget and other accompanying documents. The council presented its view of the proposals and comments made by the Yugoslav Assembly's working bodies. In the afternoon it will continue to discuss the amendments submitted by individual assembly committees. Dusko Mandic reports from Belgrade on the debate in the assembly's committees:

This morning the Federal Chamber's Committee for the Federal Budget could not discuss the proposal on the federal budget because the Committee for Finance of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces had not yet coordinated attitudes on some elements important for the revenue of the budget. It was assessed that the federal budget should share the fate of all forms of consumption. The proposed increase in budgetary expenditure is, however, considerably higher than the planned increase in personal incomes and general and joint consumption.

Due to a 3 percent reduction in the originally planned budgetary expenditure, the Federal Executive Council proposed that, for the purpose of balancing the 1980 budget, federal bonds worth 1.25 billion dinars be issued and that the federation should indebt itself for the same amount to the Yugoslav National Bank. Most delegates, however, believe that such a proposal is unacceptable because such a budget does not contribute to stabilization.

During the entire process of coordinating attitudes by the assemblies of the republics and provinces on the resolution, one of the crucial issues has been the restriction of all forms of consumption. The proposal that personal incomes can, across the board, grow by 18 percent next year at the most suffered considerable changes. The delegates noted that such a way of restricting personal incomes would eliminate the distribution according to the results of work and new jobs. It was therefore proposed that increases in personal incomes be linked with the growth in the social product in the basic organization of associated labor, that is, that they be 4 percent lower. The Federal Executive Council accepted this proposal in principle but did not agree with the percentage and demanded that personal incomes be 5 percent lower than the growth in the social product.

In the debate on the part of the resolution dealing with the increase in prices and their limitations, a few issues remainded on which no agreement was reached. The resolution envisages that the increase in producers' prices in industry be lower than this year. The debate pointed out that this restriction should not refer to prices of energy, raw materials, food and rents.

In addition, views still differ with regard to the general coordination of prices because the resolution envisages that producers who increased their prices by over 10 percent this year will not have the right to increase their prices next year. It is pointed out that with the application of this provision, many organizations which respected price agreements this year will be placed in an unfavorable position.

Working bodies of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces did not reach complete agreement on the balance of payments and foreign exchange balance for next year, either.

The committees will also continue their work in the afternoon and in all probability also tomorrow immediately before the sessions of the chamber. However, bearing in mind such a course in the coordination process, Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, will, within an hour or so, hold a meeting with the chairmen of the delegations and working bodies to insure that a decision will be made on the next step, because, judging by the situation at the moment, tomorrow's session will not be able to adopt all the proposed documents.

Final Coordinating Discussions Underway

LD252131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council, at its session this afternoon, which was chaired by Vice President Zvone Dragan, adopted its attitudes toward the amendments to the draft resolution on socioeconomic policy for 1980, which were submitted at the morning session of the SFRY Assembly's working bodies.

The council was also informed of the attitudes and proposals of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia in connection with determining the economic stabilization policy next year, in particular with regard to the distribution of income and personal incomes, as well as joint consumption.

As agreed, the Federal Executive Council will also meet tomorrow morning before the joint session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber and Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in order to discuss the remaining issues of disputes before the final coordination of attitudes of the republics and provinces on the draft resolution on 1980 economic and social policy, the 1980 federal budget and other accompanying documents which the SFRY Assembly is to adopt.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS MEASURES TO DELAY PRICE INCREASES

LD271939 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the session of the Federal Executive Council, which was chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, several proposals were examined in the sphere of economic policy, the social plan and development, and also proposals concerning Yugoslavia's relations with foreign countries, the budget and sociopolitical and organizational questions. Four international treaties were also ratified at the session.

According to the report from the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council at today's session also examined information from the council for monitoring price policy in 1979. It was noted that despite the fact that the limits of price growth had been overstepped in all price sectors for 1979, in the republics, autonomous provinces and certain municipalities during November and December, a large number of decisions on price increases for certain products and services in their competence were adopted or under preparation.

This conduct means an essential departure from the policy of economic stabilization and is at odds with the agreed prices policy for 1979 and in particular with the adopted resolution on the economic policy for 1980. This is the case because in breadth and intensity the price increases relate to a large number of products, and in particular services which have a very important and direct effect on increases in the cost of living.

It is characteristic that on the basis of the already adopted decisions or those under preparation the prices increases are in the region of 20 percent and above and in some cases even about 40 percent. Despite the fact that in certain sectors there is reason for a certain increase in prices, such price rises are not in accordance with the agreed policy of economic stabilization and the prices policy for this year, which envisages a significant deceleration in price increases.

It is particularly worrying that these phenomena have appeared precisely at a point in time when it is necessary for the whole of society to make efforts in the realization of the goals contained in the recently adopted resolution on the implementation of the social plan for Yugoslavia in 1980 and the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on topical matters concerning the relaxation of economic policy in 1979 and the ideopolitical orientations in the economic and social policy for 1980. This practice also renders difficult the implementation of the recently adopted law on the bases of a prices system and social control, on the basis of which self-management negotiations and reaching social agreements should be further developed as a means of setting prices relations.

The Federal Executive Council therefore considers that particular responsibility lies with the executive organs for these decisions, which increase to a considerable extent the differences in the behavior and movements of prices between the productive and other parts of associated labor.

Expressing the view that at the very start of the year the realization of the price policy and implementation of the resolution for 1980 will be brought into question, the Federal Executive Council considers it necessary to undertake the following measures:

That the application of the already adopted measures on price increases be postponed and that they should be reexamined;

That new decisions on price increases should not be adopted before the end of the year, that the stand in the resolution for 1980 should be respected and that prices should not be increased before conclusion of the agreement on implementing the prices policy for 1980;

The Federal Executive Council adopted a decision on the giving of humanitarian aid to the Republic of Colombia from the fund for solidarity with the nonalined countries and developing countries amounting to 950,000 dinars in the form of goods of Yugoslav manufacture, which is being given in order to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake in the Republic of Colombia. The aid will be realized through the Yugoslav Red Cross.

Radio Review of Policy Adoptions

AU272144 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Dec 79 AU

[Dusan Djordjevic commentary]

[Excerpts] Until the Federal Executive Council came out with new proposals and solutions regarding the pursuance of the economic policy in 1980, the resolution resembled the earlier documents. The debate was conducted without any significant discussions on the overall economic situation. What happened later was what all people secretly wished for: A real discussion on a real document flared up. Delegates presented themselves as true representatives of the circle whose interests they represent. These interests are sometimes objectively different and this must be respected because this is our reality.

Finally, differences were also expressed when the economic relations with foreign countries were discussed. The total deficit was not disputed, but the problem arose in connection with the distribution of this deficit to the republics and provinces. The result was that no agreement could be reached within the set time limit. However, according to the valid laws pertaining to the system, the foreign exchange balance of payment must be adopted together with the resolution.

With this in mind, the Federal Executive Council, for the first time in the 6-year practice of the Delegate Assembly, proposed a provisional solution. As is known, the SFRY Presidency also agreed with this measure. This step was taken so that immediately at the beginning of the year the necessary conditions would be created for normal operations of the organizations of associated labor, particularly in their relations with foreign countries.

This does not mean that the further coordination of views of the republics and provinces on this document has been completed. On the contrary, the coordination of views on the foreign exchange balance and the balance of payments will continue. However, this provisional measure will be valid as long as a complete agreement is reached between the replublics and provinces.

The complexity of the problems and difficulties facing the national economy is not simple and these problems and difficulties can not be removed only by the goodwill of all to change the situation. For this reason a serious effort was made to transform general statements into definite measures. The conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium, whose activity is undisputed, certainly provided an impetus for these measures.

Therefore, let us conclude: The recent events in the assembly halls indicate that great changes are occurring and that the policy of economic stabilization will become a motive for a different behavior. True, the seriousness of the situation is not viewed in the same way in all circles. However, it is certain that this is an opportunity for fully perceiving complete responsibility of every individual for implementing what has been agreed upon.

BORBA REVIEWS SLOVENE CRITICISM OF FEDERAL ECONOMIC POLICY

AU262133 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 December--The latest draft "federal" resolution on implementing next year's social plan for Yugoslavia has been at the center of the delegate and sociopolitical activity in Slovenia for several days now. It has been concluded in all discussions in the Slovene Republican Assembly, the Chamber of Economy and organs of sociopolitical organizations that the aims of the economic and social development for 1980 have been realistically and correctly set and that they derserve an unconditional and active support. But on the other hand it is believed that "the package" of measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council does not guarantee the fulfillment of the set aims.

In this connection the Federal Executive Council is being criticized for failing to prepare the necessary calculations about the effects (positive or negative) of many measures that it has proposed and for having proposed measures that directly contradict the intents and provisions of the Law on Associated Labor and other laws pertaining to the system. It is being also reproached for using two different yardsticks to limit budget expenditures: a milder one for the federal budget and a much more restrictive one for the republican, provincial and communal budgets. [paragraph continues]

The proposal of the Federal Executive Council to reduce the originally proposed federal budget expenditure by 3 percent has not evoked any special enthusiasm in Slovenia because it is claimed that what is involved in not a 3-percent but rather a 2.6-percent reduction and that this is not sufficient at all to reduce the federal budget within any realistic material limits.

In connection with the proposals of the Federal Executive Council to limit the common and personal expenditure in 1980 it was stated at the session of the Socio-political Chamber of the Slovene Republican Assembly that such an overall measure would discourage the efforts for more efficient economic operations, for increasing incomes on the basis of quality and for association of labor and pooling of resources on self-managing income-related foundations.

According to Dr Tone Krasovec, the latest proposals of the Federal Executive Council "abolish the influence of the market and narrow down the self-managing solutions for economic problems and are only partly in accord with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium." And Igor Ursic is of the opinion that these "proposals hold within them the seeds of state ownership relations" and reduce the associated labor's possibilities for economic operations. "For this reason," he emphasizes, "the Slovene delegation (in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces) must clearly state that such views have been now launched in the name of the party which we communists cannot adopt because we are constantly advocating a strengthening of the socioeconomic position of workers and role of the associated labor."

REPUBLIC ASSEMBLIES ADOPT SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RESOLUTION

Croatian Assembly Adoption

LD252311 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Today, all three chambers of the Croatian Assembly adopted the resolution on the foundations of the policy for Crotia's socioeconomic development next year.

The social product should increase in real terms by about 4.5 to 5 percent; industrial production by 5 to 6 percent; agricultural production by 5 percent; employment by a little over 2 percent and productivity by nearly 3 percent. An increase in exports of 6 percent and in imports of 4.5 percent is also planned.

However, while the document was being adopted, these figures, planned earlier, were to a certain extent called into question. What is at stake is that a number of agreements at the country level have not yet been reached. These include, among other things, the possibilities for development. First and foremost among these agreements is the one on who will import and export next year and how much. This agreement has not been reached because the attitudes toward the country's balance of payments have not yet been coordinated. It could thus happen that the figures determined by today's resolution could be altered very quickly.

Numerous amendments were put forward during the debate, which embraced in particular the sphere of restricting increases in all forms of consumption. The assembly agreed that the distribution of income in organizations of associated labor should insure a slower growth in personal incomes and joint consumption that the growth in income, so that the material base of associated labor might be consolidated more rapidly.

It was also established that resources intended for meeting joint needs should grow at a rate 35 percent slower than the social product, with the provision that old age pensions and disablement insurance be exempt. The growth of resources for general social needs is also considerably restricted.

Of course, the resolution also envisages the frameworks for the measures of economic policy by which these provisions will be implemented. The most prominent place among them certainly belongs to the export of goods and services next year as the main problem of our economy. Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, also spoke on many of these issues in submitting at the joint session of all the Croatian Assembly delegates today the introductory report on this year's economic and social achievements and on the tasks for next year.

Serbian Assembly Adoption

LD272117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today adopted a resolution and other documents relating to the socioeconomic development of Serbia for 1980, as well as about 30 amendments which the Serbian Executive Council agreed on the last day before the assembly session, making the utmost efforts to coordinate as far as possible the stands on key points with the federation resolution (growth rates of the social product in the economy as a whole, the number of unemployed, productivity, imports and exports and the reduction of all forms of consumption).

In the report given at the joint session by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, it was stressed that the overall situation in the economy demands the faster and more effective construction of an entegral concept for the economic stabilization policy based on the most realistic possible appraisals of the situation and prospects.

For this reason the resolution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Assembly envisages a growth in the social product of 4 to 5 percent, industrial production by 5.5 to 6 percent, the number of employed workers by 2.5 to 3 percent and labor productivity in the social sector by 1.9 to 2.1 percent. However, during the first quarter of next year the Serbian Executive Council will reexamine the realistic nature of these proportions and if necessary propose corrections.

Means for joint needs can grow at a rate of up to 16 percent, with the exception of pensions and invalid benefits. Personal incomes in social activities can grow up to 7 percent below the income in the economy. In accordance with the economic stabilization policy, the budget expenditure of the republic proper will be able to be 16 percent higher than this year and the contribution to the federation budget 27.2 percent greater.

Vojvodina Assembly Adoption

LD280304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--All three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina met in joint session today and accepted the proposed resolution on the policy of realizing the social plan in 1980. The proposed resolution contains corrected growth rates in relation to those envisaged in the earlier draft, since subsequent verification had demonstrated the need to envisage a reduced rate of growth of the economy, primarily because of the balance of payments and the more modest capabilities of the development of agricultural industry.

Explaining the proposed resolution, Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, stressed that the realization of the economic stabilization policy is the central question and that economic policy measures have been subordinated to this aim.

Vojvodina had adopted a 5.5 percent growth rate of the social product in the whole of the economy. Industry should increase production by 6 percent and agriculture by 4 percent. An increase of 2.7 percent in employment is counted on, as well as an increase of 8.8 percent in exports and 7.6 percent in imports. Knezic estimated that the province would end this year with industrial production increased from 9.5 to 10 percent, an increase of 4 percent in agriculture, and the rate of growth of the whole economy of more than 7.6 percent. An increase of 3.1 percent in the number of people employed, of 4 percent in the standard of living and of almost 5 percent in labor productivity is expected.

It was said in the Assembly that the economic position of agriculture is causing particular concern. This is demonstrated by the facts that the income of Vojvodina's economy grew by 25 percent in the first 9 months of the year, but only by 10 percent in agriculture. Losses in food production amount to 544,000,000 dinars and account for 60 percent of all losses in the Vojvodina economy. The delegates had previously listened to the report by Dusan Sekic on coordinating standpoints in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces at the Yugoslav Assembly on the development of the country next year. The chairman of the delegation in this chamber explained in particular the parts of the resolution relating to putting an end to unfavorable tendencies in the agricultural industry, the prices of agricultural products and the securing of raw materials for the petrochemical industry in Pancevo.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE PROGRESS PRAISED

LD280346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--In the course of the year, exceptionally significant progress has been made regarding the contents, quality and intensity of moral and political preparation of members of territorial defense and regarding the consolidation of the moral and political situation in these units. This is the assessment of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense which discussed some questions of political work and the moral and political situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina's territorial defense.

These assessments are based on detailed analyses carried out in all sociopolitical communities and at the headquarters level. For the first time they also include a partial assessment of the work and situation in all-people's defense and social self-protection units, local communities and organizations of associated labor.

The analyses unambiguously demonstrate that the role of the League of Communists, which devoted significant attention to the organized development and strengthening of territorial defense forces in its general activity in carrying out preparations for defense and self-protection, was crucial for the consolidation of the units' moral and political strength. Particular attention was devoted to carrying out cadre policy, and not only cadres for League of Communists organs and bodies, but more broadly, in the headquarters, commands and territorial defense units as a whole. The national structure of the officer cadres improved considerably, but the need for constant attention to continue to be devoted to this question was emphasized.

It was also noted that very intensive activity in the sphere of the ideopolitical training of territorial defense members was carried out during this period and the League of Communists municipal committees had played a large role in this. All this, it was assessed, contributed to the fact that in all-people's defense and social self-proection units the role of all-people's defense and social self-proection and their position in our defense and protection system are very well understood, as are the units' own obligations regarding the best training possible.

FEDERAL CHAMBER ENDORSES ELECTION OF NEW FEDERATION COUNCIL MEMBERS

LD261440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber today endorsed the proposal of the SFRY Presidency that the following sociopolitical and public workers be elected members of the Council of the Federation:

Nisim Albahari, Risto Antunovic, Mihajlo Apostolski, Lutvo Ahmetovic, Vera Aceva, Branko Babic, Filip Bajkovic, Dr Ales Bebler, Anka Berus, Antun Biber, Ivan Bozicevic, Petar Brajovic, Dr Bogaden Brecelj, Savo Brkovic, Ivan Bukovic-Ciro, Ivan Vejvoda, Jovan Veselinov-Zarko, Todor Vujasinovic, Radovan Vukanovic, Svetozar Vikmanovic-Tempo, Dr Leon Gerskovic, Ivan Gosnjak, Dr Pavle Gregoric, Radivoj Davidovic-Kepa, Oskar Davico, Ugljesa Danilovic, Mito Dimitrievski, Ilija Dosen, Blazo Djuricic, Pavle Zaucer, Veljko Zekovic, Ljubo Ilic, Slavko Janevski, Vlado Janjic, Vojin Jaukovic, Isa Jovanovic, Pavle Javicevic, Desimir Jovovic, Srboljub Josipovic, Niko Jurinicic, Ante Jurjevic-Baja, Jovan Kapicic, Pepca Kardelj, Danilo Kekic-Daks, Jure Kerosevic, Zdenka Kidric, Franc Kimovec, Djuro Kladarin, Veljko Kovacevic, Dr Slavko Komar, Blaze Koneski, Ivan Krajacic, Vicko Krstulovic, Boge Kuzmsnovski, Milan Kupresanin, Mihajlo Lalic, Danilo Lekic, Voja Lekovic, Franc Leskosek, Sefket Maglajlic, Miha Marinko, Slobodan Marjanovic, Moma Markovic, Ilija Materic, Ivan Macek, Milorad Milatovic, Dr Esat Mekuli, Milosav Milosavljevic, Milka Minic, Nikola Mincev, Veljko Micunovic, Milutin Moraca, Karlo Mrazovic, Andrija Mugosa, Ismet Mujezinovic, Dragoslav Mutapovic, Mara Naceva, Radisav Nedeljkovic-Raja, Milijan Neoricic, Vojin Nikolic, Djoko Pajkovic, Radovan Papic, Marko Pericin-Kamenjar, Punisa Perovic, Rade Pehacek, Dimitrije Piskovic, Krsto Popivoda, Stane Potocar-Lazar, Srdja Prica, Milivoje Radovanovic-Farbin, Dobrivoje Radosavljevic-Bobi, Radomir Radujkov-Rasa, Nikola Racki-Kolja, Marko Ristic, Pasko Romac, Janko Rudolf, Ivan Rukavina, Dr Pavle Savic, Mira Svetina, Velimir Stojnic, Borko Temelkovski, Vojo Todorovic, Mijalko Todorovic, Mate Ujevic, Tone Fajfar, Salko Fejic, Mehmet Hodza, Dr Dusan Calic, Ljiljana Calovska, Dr Edhem Camo, Rasim Cerkes, Rodoljub Colakovic, Reis Sakiri, Ismet Saciri, Vlado Segrt, Lidija Sentjurc, and Mihajlo Svabic.

In addition to the newly elected, the following are also members of the Council of the Federation:

Misc Pavicevic, Vlado Bozovic, Peko Dapcevic, Radomir Komatina, Vukalica Milutinovic, Milorad Zoric, Boris Bakrao, Marko Belinic, Dr Josip Hrncevic, Miroslav Krleza, Risto Bajalski, Kiro Gligorov, Dr Joze Vilfan, Fojin Bajovic, Dusan Djurdjic, Velibor Ljujic, Milija Radovanovic, and Milan Krtolica.